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U.S. Considers Resuming Bid for Tehran Sanctions

By John M. Goshko
WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The Carter administration, seeking a way to force the pace of efforts to free the U.S. hostages in Iran, is actively considering an attempt to revive its long-postponed plan to impose economic sanctions against Iran, reliable sources said yesterday.

Although the sources said that President Carter had not made a decision to go ahead, they added that the possibility of mounting a renewed sanctions campaign was among the chief topics discussed by Mr. Carter and his chief advisers during their foreign policy review at Camp David, Md., last Saturday.

According to the sources, there is a strong feeling within the administration that Mr. Carter has to give a signal both to the Iranians and to a

potentially restive American public that there are limits to how long he will allow the hostage crisis to drag on.

The sources said that the attitude has been prompted by the repeated assertions of Iranian authorities that the fate of the hostages will not even be considered before May, when the new Iranian parliament is expected to convene.

In addition, the sources said, the feeling that some kind of U.S. move is required has been reinforced by Iranian threats to delay the process even further because of the flight of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, from Panama to Egypt. In the picture, too, are domestic political perceptions that Mr. Carter's re-election effort may be hurt by charges of inaction in the hostage crisis.

On the other side of the equation,

the sources said, is the president's continuing conviction that the best hope of breaking the impasse rests in negotiation. For that reason, they added, he is unwilling to take steps, such as threatening military action, that would undermine the shaky authority of Iranian moderates who also want to negotiate.

As a result, the sources said, the only option open to Mr. Carter is a new resort to the sanctions drive that the administration officially shelved Feb. 7 as part of its effort to demonstrate a conciliatory stance toward Iran.

At the time, the administration had pinned its main hopes for a solution on the U.S.-Iranian agreement for a United Nations commission to investigate the shah's alleged crimes and pave the way for the hostages' release.

The UN mission failed when the moderate forces in the Iranian government shrunk from a confrontation with the hostages' militant captors.

Since then, the U.S. strategy has been to play for time in hopes that the moderates can strengthen their power and allow the commission to resume its work.

U.K. Plans Gradual Cut In Spending

Budget Aims to Curb 19% Inflation Rate
By Robert Hershey
LONDON, March 26 (NYT) — Britain's Conservative government, ignoring a big decline in its popularity, planned ahead today with new steps in its plan to rejuvenate the economy and bring the rate of inflation down from 19 percent.

Building on the measures it took upon assuming power last May, it has laid out a plan to reduce progressively total public spending by 4 percent over the next four years, becoming the first British government to plan such cuts over the bulk of a full parliamentary term.

It also adopted, as few governments have, multiyear targets for growth of the money supply, aiming at about halving the current rate to 6 percent by 1984.

At the same time, the Conservatives put forward a host of other actions they said would encourage initiative, including taxing unemployment benefits and reducing pension payments to the families of strikers.

The budget, a major national event that is presented and analyzed in excruciating detail, was presented by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who outlined a grim economic outlook in Britain that was made worse by conditions elsewhere in the world. Output of goods and services, for example, would fall by 2½ percent.



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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bush Beats Reagan in Connecticut

Kennedy Scores Major Upsets Over Carter in Two Primaries

By Robert Shogan

NEW YORK, March 26 (LAT) — In the most dramatic turnabout of a highly volatile campaign, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., upset President Carter in the New York and Connecticut primaries yesterday and significantly altered the battle for the Democratic presidential nomination.

On the Republican side, George Bush kept his presidential candidacy alive by defeating Ronald Reagan and Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., in the primary in Connecticut, where Mr. Bush grew up. But Mr. Bush finished well ahead of Mr. Kennedy in New York in a limited and complicated competition for convention delegates.

Sen. Kennedy, who had won only one previous primary — in his home state, Massachusetts — had seemed to be running out of financing and even hope. But, based on returns from 99 percent of the precincts, he captured 59 percent of the New York vote to 41 percent for Mr. Carter. Sen. Kennedy appeared to have won 164 national convention delegates to 118 for Mr. Carter.

"I love New York and I love Connecticut, too," Sen. Kennedy said at a news conference. But he was notably restrained in manner and language in addressing his supporters at a crowded victory celebration in a New York hotel ballroom.

"We will travel across this country renewed with expressions of confidence and support," he said. Asked if his victory marked the beginning of a trend in the campaign, Sen. Kennedy replied: "I like this trend better than the last trend."

'Dip in the Road'

On the president's side, his national campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, who has been more accustomed to halting victory than explaining defeat, described the results as "just a dip in the road."

He attributed Mr. Carter's loss to the U.S. vote against Israel at the United Nations — later disavowed — and the president's failure to campaign in New York, in keeping with his decision not to leave the White House until the hostages held in Iran are released.

New York's Jewish community, which provides about one-third of the state's Democratic vote, gave

Sen. Kennedy overwhelming support. A Los Angeles Times poll of primary voters showed that Jews, apparently incensed by Mr. Carter's handling of the March 1 UN vote censuring Israel's policy on settlements in occupied territories, voted for Sen. Kennedy by margin of almost 4 to 1.

In the New York Democratic race, near-complete results gave

Sen. Kennedy 574,566 votes (59 percent) to Mr. Carter's 399,862 (41 percent). There was no Republican statewide presidential vote in New York.

In the Connecticut Democratic primary, with all the state's 707 precincts reporting, Sen. Kennedy had 98,571 votes (47 percent), Mr. Carter 87,108 (41 percent) and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California

5,357 (3 percent). Sen. Kennedy gained 29 of the state's delegates to 25 for Mr. Carter.

Victory by Bush

The Connecticut Republican vote was Mr. Bush 70,070 (39 percent), Mr. Reagan 61,333 (34 percent) and Rep. Anderson 40,481 (22 percent). Mr. Bush took 15 delegates, Mr. Carter 10 and Mr. Anderson 5.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A dejected young Carter supporter sits on the stage of a New York hotel ballroom after the president was defeated by Sen. Edward Kennedy in the state's Democratic presidential primary.

Carter's Problems Emerge in New York But Kennedy Remains Clear Underdog

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy's ringing victory in the New York primary means many things in an erratic,

unpredictable political year. But the most important message is that the challenger has a chance. Had he lost here, he would not.

It is not an even chance, far from it. Sen. Kennedy clearly retains substantial liabilities, especially in the public's view of his character. And President Carter retains substantial advantages, most of all a big lead in delegates. For on the best night of the campaign yet for Sen. Kennedy, Mr. Carter won enough delegates to have just about half those needed for nomination.

But if Sen. Kennedy's problems have not been erased by victories in New York and Connecticut, Mr. Carter's have suddenly emerged as real factors in the political equation. Inflation, to choose the most painful example, mattered to voters in both states, and yesterday's news of still higher prices means that it is likely to matter again next week in Wisconsin and Kansas and, critically, four weeks hence in Pennsylvania.

And in a week when the flight from Panama to Egypt of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, added a new measure of uncertainty to the prospects for release of the U.S. hostages in Iran, New York Democratic voters made it clear that they did not think that Mr. Carter's handling of that four-month problem was adequate.

Mr. Carter's unwillingness to campaign while the hostages remain

captivity plainly was a political advantage to him early in the campaign. While voters thought of him as watching the situation in Iran every minute, they saw a campaigning challenger often stumbling and had uninterrupted focus to reflect on the fatal automobile accident at Chappaquiddick Island in 1969.

Now Mr. Carter's seclusion may be a disadvantage. Sen. Kennedy, out on the trail every day and usually campaigning effectively, seems better able than the remote president to convince voters that he cares about their problems.

The Democratic campaign to date has not been a series of normally contested primaries and caucuses, but a matter of organization and advertising buttressing a series of referendums. Until yesterday, the referendums in the North, at least, had been on Sen. Kennedy. The Carter campaign emphasized that interpretation long and hard when it argued that the president's handling of Iran was not the only reason for his rise in the polls, but that Sen. Kennedy's flaws were also being rated.

But yesterday's referendum was on Mr. Carter, and it was almost as negative as in a state that Democrats need if they are to retain the White House in November — as previous accountings on Sen. Kennedy.

A key Carter adviser, minimizing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Afghan Refugees Tell Of Brutality, Killings

PARIS, March 26 (UPI) — Afghanistan refugees fleeing into Pakistan have described grotesque and massive prison executions that included drownings in human excrement and live burials, a human rights investigator said today.

At a news conference held by the International Federation of Human Rights, Michael Barry detailed the testimony of about 100 refugees he interviewed in the Peshawar region of Pakistan from which he has just returned.

Mr. Barry, who speaks all three languages of Afghanistan, said the refugees also spoke of Soviet use of incapacitating gas, starvation and public rapes.

Since the Communist takeover two years ago, he said, executions at the main prison near Kabul have been "carried out in a manner reminiscent of Auschwitz."

Mr. Barry, an Islamic studies researcher at McGill University in Montreal, said Soviet officials were

present at the prison. "Unfortunately, we can be sure of this from numerous testimony of former inmates who left the prison after the general amnesty of Jan. 6, 1980," he said.

Mr. Barry has written on Afghanistan for the International Herald Tribune and in 1974, after traveling widely in the country, published "Afghanistan," a book which won France's Prix des Voyages.

Since the 1978 Communist takeover, Mr. Barry said, persons have been imprisoned without trial and tortured at the Interior Ministry by such means as electrical shocks, beatings or by being hung from the ceiling for as much as 15 hours at a time.

Wives Tortured

"After the interrogations, which also included torturing wives to force confessions from reluctant husbands, the prisoners were taken to the main prison where torture was excretory in nature," Mr. Barry said.

He said prisoners were thrown into an enormous cesspool outside the prison while other inmates stood by and watched them drown in human excrement. "After the prison amnesty was granted, wives who came to the prison were told to look for their loved ones in the cesspool, which they did by searching for the bodies with long sticks while they wept," Mr. Barry said.

He said another method of execution was live burial in a field near the prison. "Prisoners were carted off every night by truck," he said. "The people were unloaded from the truck, their eyes were bound, trenches were dug, the prisoners were cast in and the trenches were filled by bulldozers."

Mr. Barry said it was impossible to estimate how many people died this way. "The villagers who witnessed it said, 'thousands, thousands, this happened every night beginning at 11 p.m.," he said.

Women prisoners were often publicly raped by their guards, he said. He said the former warden, who was assassinated by a prisoner in November, repeatedly told inmates that only 1 million Afghans would be left alive out of a population of 15 million.

Mr. Barry said refugees quoted the warden as saying, "One million Afghans are sufficient in order for us to build socialism. All others are infected with the old thoughts and must no longer live. As for you traitors in this prison, none will ever find out about the fate you so richly deserve, so there's no use complaining."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Iran Defers Plan to Shift 50 Hostages

TEHRAN, March 26 (Reuters) — Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council might defer discussion of the possible transfer of the hostages at a U.S. Embassy to government control and postponed the parliamentary elections that may determine the captives' fate.

Hassan Habibi, a council spokesman, said of the possible transfer of the 50 Americans: "For the moment it is a closed matter because the transfer might have been a condition for releasing the shah in Panama. But since his flight there is no possibility for the moment of such a transfer."

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said yesterday that he had tried over the weekend to persuade Panamanian authorities to detain Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, by offering to arrange for the transfer of the hostages. The captives have been held by young Moslem militants at the embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

The shah, whose extradition the militants are demanding in return for the hostages' release, left his haven in Panama on Sunday to go to Egypt, where he is receiving medical care and has been offered permanent exile.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr also said af-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune is implementing a series of changes to serve its readers better.

On Monday, the IHT will begin a significant expansion of its business coverage. This will include a new weekly Business Insights section, appearing every Monday, featuring a broader range of business articles as well as a comprehensive listing of Eurobond prices. The Tuesday-through-Saturday business coverage also will be increased.

The weekend section, which has appeared on Friday, will encompass comprehensive arts coverage and will be shifted to Saturday-Sunday.

The Insights/Sidelights page, which has been appearing in the Saturday-Sunday editions, will appear on Thursday, starting today.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Argentina, W. Germany Agree on Reactor

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, March 26 (NYT) — Argentina has reached "full agreement" with West German negotiators on conditions for safeguarding the construction here of a heavy-water nuclear power reactor, according to Rear Adm. Carlos Castro, president of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission.

The agreement is being submitted to both governments for final approval, and I think export licenses for components of the reactor will be issued by West Germany within a month," Adm. Castro said.

Negotiations with a high-level West German mission ended here yesterday while Gerard Smith, President Carter's chief negotiator on nuclear arms control, was conducting talks with Argentina's military government on the need for tighter international control over the trans-

fer of "sensitive" nuclear technology.

Argentina has declared repeatedly that it has no intention of building an atomic weapon, but it has steadfastly refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty of 1968, and has yet to ratify the continental treaty designed to maintain Latin America free of nuclear weapons.

Argentina's position is that the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is discriminatory because it imposes denial of access to technology on developing countries while the nuclear powers continue the arms race without limit.

Argentina accepts inspection of each transfer of foreign technology but refuses to submit its indigenous facilities to international control under the so-called full-scope safe-

guard system required under the Latin American treaty.

A foreign office communiqué said the talks with Mr. Smith, which included Argentine grain shipments to the Soviet Union and human rights problems as well as nuclear matters, had been "clear and frank." These terms are generally used in diplomatic notes to indicate disagreement.

U.S. Opposes Deal

Argentine and U.S. sources agreed that officials here had remained firm in rejecting U.S. arguments for acceptance of full-scope safeguards over all present and future nuclear facilities and materials, such as spent fuel, as a condition for obtaining access to "sensitive" nuclear technology, such as heavy-water production.

The United States has objected to the West German reactor sale be-

cause it is part of a package that includes a heavy-water plant to be built here by Sulzer Brothers, a Swiss firm. The contract with Sulzer has already been signed.

Argentina is a large producer of uranium, and has the industrial capacity to produce its own fuel rods for a reactor system that uses natural uranium — instead of requiring imported enriched uranium — with heavy-water as the moderating element. The spent fuel from this system can easily be processed to separate plutonium used for nuclear explosions.

Canada Loses Out

Argentina has had a 320-megawatt power reactor in operation since 1974, and is building a second 600-megawatt reactor with Canadian technology. Canada and West Germany were bidders for the third reactor, of 600 megawatts, which was awarded to the West German Kraftwerk Union firm although the Canadian bid was \$400 million lower.

The cost of the reactor and heavy-water plant could reach \$2 billion, Argentina is planning to build three more reactors based on technology by 1990.

Adm. Castro said during a reception at the U.S. Embassy for Mr. Smith that discussions on nuclear cooperation with the U.S. mission had left open some possibilities for technology transfer.

"There are always possibilities when there is goodwill on both sides," said the admiral, who was in a cheerful mood after the end of negotiations with the West Germans.

Autonomy Plan Fails In Belgian Senate

BRUSSELS, March 26 (AP) — The government suffered a severe setback today when the Senate narrowly failed to approve one of the proposals of Premier Wilfried Martens to grant greater autonomy to Belgium's feuding Flemish and French-speaking populations.

A vote on the composition of the future regional council for the 19 municipalities that make up Brussels failed to get the two-thirds majority required for any constitutional reform. A total of 117 senators voted in favor, one short of a majority.

Firm Claims U.S. Wars On It

EPA Denies 'Espionage' Blitz on Dow Chemical

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The Dow Chemical Co. yesterday accused the Environmental Protection Agency of violating the rules of war by employing satellites, U-2 aircraft, and converted B-26 bombers loaded with high-technology cameras to spy on the company's industrial plants.

The company asked a federal court in Michigan to rule that government airborne surveillance is illegal and unconstitutional, and sought court permission to question officials of the Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and private firms hired by the government to conduct aerial surveys.

Dow also said that EPA officials have acknowledged using photos and other information from the CIA and other government intelligence units, but refused to discuss this activity, citing reasons of national security.

The exchange of photos goes on at an Army facility called Joint Farms near Warrenton, Va., staffed by retired military photo reconnaissance experts, Dow said.

An EPA spokesman said that Dow's "implication of some kind of sinister plot is preposterous. This is an overflight program to detect pollution in waterways and in the air."

The Dow complaint opens a new front in a dispute that began two years ago when the EPA sent a plane to photograph the huge Dow chemical plant in Midland, Mich., after an EPA official was barred from taking pictures within plant grounds. The is-

sue then was the pollution control measures at the chemical facility's power plant.

The company claimed that the high-resolution aerial photos could disclose critical industrial processes of value to competitors — who could obtain the photos from the EPA by filing a Freedom of Information Act suit. It got a federal court order requiring EPA to keep the photos locked up, and a second order placing them in the court's custody.

But Dow claimed that copies of the photos were still being circulated around EPA. When a package of photos arrived anonymously from an EPA installation in Las Vegas called the Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Dow sent its lawyers in pursuit.

EPA 'Air Force'

There they found the remnants of what had been a small EPA "air force" which once included helicopters, light planes, and the converted B-26 bombers, used for aerial detection of pollution problems.

Most of these aircraft are gone now, said Dr. David McNelis, director of EPA's advance monitoring systems division in Las Vegas. The agency now hires private firms to do most of its aerial surveillance.

But the aerial survey work for EPA is substantial, sophisticated, and growing, he said. But Dr. McNelis denied that the photos and data would have any value in industrial espionage as clues to "secret industrial processes." Most of the information we collect is available to anyone with a Brownie camera and a Piper Cub," he said.

APR 1 1980

Reporters, Film Crews Being Courted

Afghan Guerrillas Wake Up to the Media

By Michael T. Kaufman
PESHAWAR, Pakistan (NYT) — Three months ago, foreign newsmen who wanted to reach Afghan guerrillas based here would be instructed in guarded telephone conversations to meet contacts in the back rooms of bazaar stalls. Now they just tell cabdrivers to take them to the offices of one of the half dozen rebel organizations.

The once heavy tourist traffic that passed here on a trail between Turkey and India has just about disappeared because of the tension in Iran and the fighting in Afghanistan. The large International Hotel is almost empty, except for journalists.

"Hezb-i-Islami, Jamiat?" the drivers ask Westerners at the hotel, dropping the names of the rebel groups, much as they once mentioned the Khyber Pass and other local tourist attractions. "You want to see Gulbuddin, Rabbani, Ghalani?" asked one driver, naming three of the leaders of the guerrilla groups.

Over the last three months, some guerrilla units have become more sophisticated in dealing with the swarm of journalists. Several of them are eager for press coverage, implying that through publicity they may establish their claims of leadership and effectiveness. Some have English-speaking spokesmen, and at least one of them men talk about "favorable lighting conditions" for the television camera crews. Sometimes the groups openly compete for the attention of correspondents.

The greatest problems are those facing the television crews. "You print guys can get a story even if you see no action," said an American television correspondent. "For us, we need film."

He noted that the burned-out So-

viet tanks or the captured arms, shown by the guerrillas, were no longer enough. Soviet helicopters flying harmlessly in the distance were similarly insufficiently dramatic.

The television and the press photographers, some of whom have been here for weeks, agree that essentially what would make the risk of entry worthwhile would be the reasonable prospect of seeing Soviet troops in action, whether in a tank attack on a village or in a helicopter assault involving rockets. There have been recurring reports of the use of napalm and noxious gases.

Also the mujaheddin, the Islamic guerrillas, claim to have seized Soviet soldiers and executed them. The cameramen are hoping to capture such acts on film and tape. The risks are considerable. For one

thing, the treks when they do come off involve a good deal of walking on steep mountain tracks. The journalists are dressed in Afghan caps and blankets, and blond newsmen feel particularly conspicuous.

Lonely Walk

The guerrillas do not take food with them, relying on the hospitable traditions of the Pathan people of the border area to provide meager sustenance. The visitors are totally dependent on their guides. One British photographer had to walk his way back to Pakistan alone after he was abandoned by his escort.

Some of the correspondents who have made the journey have talked of their fear of being taken for Russians. There is also the possibility that their guides may stumble on gunmen from rival guerrilla groups.

An Egyptian correspondent and

a Pakistani newsmen are reportedly under arrest, having been seized as alleged spies by Afghan and Soviet officials. An Indian reporter last month was taken off a bus at gunpoint by rebels, threatened with death and marched to a nearby village. There he sat in a mosque while the village came under missile and machine-gun attack from Soviet helicopters. All this took place in a two-hour period. When the reporter recounted his adventure for his colleagues, they, particularly the television people, openly envied him.

The most serious obstacles faced by the newsmen lie on the Pakistani side of the 1,200-mile-long border. The militiamen who man the checkpoints along back roads leading to the border have obviously been ordered to tighten controls. In the last few weeks, while several teams of newsmen have filtered through, many more have been sent back to Peshawar, from where they often try again.

It is all somewhat good-natured, resembling the children's game of red light, green light. At the checkpoints the newsmen scurry down into their blankets as they sit in their Toyotas. They hold their breath and hope the inspection will be perfunctory.

In the last month Pakistan has sought to avoid any appearance of provoking Moscow. President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq has issued orders to improve relations with the Soviet Union. He has offered to permit international inspection to refute Soviet claims that the rebels maintained guerrilla training camps here. As part of this trust, local officials are under instruction to prevent the cross-border sorties by newsmen.

Iran Defers Plan to Shift Custody of U.S. Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

ter tonight's Revolutionary Council meeting that a commission established by the council to investigate alleged Iranian involvement in the first round of Iran's parliamentary election, held March 14, would take a month to complete its work.

The date favored for the second round of the election had been April 4, but Mr. Ghorbadeh said categorically tonight that the voting would not take place on that date. Mr. Bani-Sadr said that the council hoped to organize the second round as soon as possible after the electoral commission completes its work.

Majlis to Set Terms

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian religious leader, has decreed that the 270-member Majlis, or parliament, will set the terms for the hostages' release.

Referring to comments earlier today by the Revolutionary Council secretary, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, that the general view in Iran was that the hostages should be put on trial if the shah is not returned to Iran, Mr. Ghorbadeh said: "The question has not even been discussed."

Ayatollah Beheshti had said that Iranians generally felt that "when the shah has been returned to Iran, and when the huge wealth that the shah has robbed hasn't been returned to Iran, the hostages should be tried."

The ayatollah said that such action would help Iran to assert an independent foreign policy. He also said that he favored severing diplomatic relations with the United States in retaliation for what he said was Washington's lack of respect for Iran's independence.

Pledge to Shah Denied

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI) — Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said today that the United States gave verbal assurances to the shah about his family and his medical treatment before he left the United States for Panama.

But Mr. Powell denied assertions that the Carter administration did not live up to its part of any bargain. Contrary to reports, Mr. Powell said, there was no written document of assurances to the shah.

"Basically, as you know, we said at the time we had made it clear we were prepared to offer assistance, including his possible return to the United States for medical treatment," Mr. Powell said.

New Farm Deal Is French Aim

PARIS, March 26 (AP) — France will seek the complete abolition of monetary compensatory amounts on French farm products, the government announced today after the weekly cabinet meeting.

A government spokesman said that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing instructed Agriculture Minister Pierre Ménégaud to ask the European Community for the definitive abolition of the compensatory amounts.

They are instruments of the community's common agricultural policy designed to offset the exchange-rate advantage enjoyed by members with weak currencies in their farm trade with members whose currencies are strong.

Chad Cease-Fire Broken As Peace Effort Continues

DOUALA, Cameroon, March 26 (UPI) — Mortar fire broke out again today in the Chadian capital of N'djamena even as diplomats and religious leaders met in the battered city's cathedral with warring government factions to try to restore peace.

Reports reaching Cameroon said that today's fighting between the Popular Army Forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and Northern Army Forces of Defense Minister Hissene Habre marked a cease-fire that had held through the night.

Representatives of the factions today came to the cathedral, located between sections of the city held by their groups, for a meeting called by the nation's Moslem leader, Imam Ibrahim Moussa, to try to negotiate a more permanent truce.

The reports said that French, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian diplomats as well as the commander of French troops in Chad, Col. Paul Ladry, also attended the session to urge an end to the bloodshed, which has heavily damaged the city and killed hundreds of people since last weekend.

Foreigners Trapped

Col. Ladry's paratroopers and marines were trying to reach foreigners believed still trapped in their homes. French government sources said that about 100 foreign nationals remained at the French

Pope Plans Visit In Kenya, Other African Nations

NAIROBI, March 26 (NYT) — President Daniel Arap Moi announced today that Pope Paul II will visit Kenya for three days starting May 6. The pontiff is also expected to travel to Uganda, Zaire and possibly the Ivory Coast, according to Vatican representatives here.

The trip was simultaneously announced by the pope at his weekly audience in Rome. He will be the second pope to visit Africa, the first being Pope Paul VI, who traveled to Uganda 11 years ago.

"I shall have to limit my journey at first to a few countries — but I wish through them to honor all Africa," the pope said to the visiting African delegation.

Since becoming pope 17 months ago, John Paul II has visited Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Poland, Ireland and the United States. After the African tour, he is expected to travel to Brazil and to the Philippines.

military base near the airport even after evacuations yesterday.

Four International Red Cross doctors were reported to have arrived in N'djamena to treat hundreds of persons wounded in the fighting.

The fighting originally erupted between two Moslem factions but was further complicated by the presence of Christian forces who joined in the fighting Monday.

France has ordered its troops not to become involved in the fighting but only to assure the security of the foreign population.

Heavy artillery and mortar bombardments have devastated N'djamena, leaving the city burning and without drinking water or electricity.

Refugees reaching Douala aboard French military transport or ferry-boats crossing the Chari River said N'djamena, a city of 193,000, was without electricity and drinking water.

Lawrence Springer, temporary administration officer at the U.S. embassy in Chad, said his last sight of N'djamena was one of burning gasoline tank trucks and streets blocked by debris.

"You could look out and see fires everywhere," Mr. Springer said. "I saw great clouds of smoke billowing out."

The U.S. ambassador to Chad, Donald Norland, said that he had been witnessing the steady rise in frictions between Mr. Oueddei and Mr. Habre but that no one had expected their mutual mistrust to erupt into such violence.

"The raw material [for a clash] had been there for months," Mr. Norland said. "But it took, still takes, some explanation to convince people that two leaders from the same tribe in the north, [both] Moslems, having worked together to bring about the so-called liberation of Chad, would start murdering each other and destroying the capital."

Mr. Norland, his wife and about 50 other Americans joined an estimated 400 foreign residents seeking safety in Cameroon on Monday. They left for London yesterday en route home.

Reports from N'djamena said that Imam Moussa was appealing for peace for fear of renewed slayings of Moslems by Christians in southern Chad.

India Establishes Full Diplomatic Ties With PLO

NEW DELHI, March 26 (NYT) — The Indian government today announced that it was extending full diplomatic recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose leader, Yasser Arafat, will arrive here Friday for a two-day visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In announcing the decision to upgrade the PLO office here to that of an embassy, P. V. Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs, declared that no comprehensive settlement was possible in the Middle East "without involvement of the PLO as an equal partner in negotiations."

He also said that the forthcoming visit by Mr. Arafat would "symbolize not merely Indo-Palestinian friendship but also Indo-Arab solidarity."

India, which has the third largest Islamic population of any large country, has allowed the PLO to maintain an office here since 1975. India's relations with Israel have never gone much beyond the formal recognition that India extended in 1950. There has never been an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries though Israel has since 1951 maintained a consular office in Bombay.



Sen. Edward Kennedy addresses supporters in New York after his Democratic primary victory while his wife, Joan, listens.

Kennedy Surprises Carter In 2 Democratic Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan gained 14 and Rep. Anderson won 6.

Mr. Bush's victory in Connecticut was almost as important to the survival of his candidacy as Sen. Kennedy's double triumph was to his own campaign. Mr. Bush had been slipping badly since his upset victory in January in Iowa, where delegate selection was based on caucus — local party meetings — rather than on a statewide popular vote.

A failure to win in Connecticut, where his father, Prescott Bush, once served as a U.S. senator, would have been a crippling blow to the former CIA director.

In Milwaukee, where Mr. Bush was campaigning for next Tuesday's Wisconsin primary, his campaign chairman, James Baker, said: "This victory proves what we've been saying: that this is a long and continuing process and we are looking forward to carrying the campaign all the way to [the Republican National Convention in] Detroit."

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan was making a bigger haul of delegates in New York, where the Republican campaign was conducted under different ground rules than the Democratic primary. Only the names of delegate candidates, not the presidential contenders themselves, appeared on the ballot. And in most of the state's 39 congressional districts there was no Republican voting because delegate states supported by the party organization were running unopposed.

With 99 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Reagan was winning 73 of the state's 123 Republican convention delegates and Mr. Bush only 6. The rest were uncommitted or to be selected by party leaders later.

Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, hailed the results in New York as "a tremendous win."

As for his defeat by Mr. Bush in Connecticut, Mr. Reagan said: "Winning was not something we thought was in the cards for us because of it being George's home territory. But apparently now we should get a good chunk of delegates out of there."

[In Dallas, John Connally, endorsing Mr. Reagan today, said that he had the broadest appeal among Democrats and independent candidates of any Republican presidential candidate. The Washington Post reported.

[At a joint news conference, the former Texas governor and U.S. Treasury secretary said of Mr. Reagan: "You better than anyone else have a chance to win the election this fall... and I want to be a part of it. I think this country desperately needs a change." Mr. Connally quit the Republican race this month after spending \$11 million and winning only one delegate.]

Overshadowed

Yesterday's Republican competition, however, was overshadowed by the stunning developments in the Democratic contest.

A Louis Harris poll published last Friday showed Sen. Kennedy trailing Mr. Carter by 27 points. And a later Harris poll, published the day before the election, showed that Sen. Kennedy had been gaining, but still was 20 points behind Mr. Carter. In Connecticut, a statewide poll and the judgment of most local political analysts also placed Sen. Kennedy behind Mr. Carter.

The turnout in both states appeared to have been well below the record levels achieved in some of the earlier primaries. Neither the winners nor losers, however, contended that the light vote had significantly influenced the outcome.

Kennedy partisans were jubilant. "The people are finally listening to what Sen. Kennedy is talking about," said Richard Drayne, press spokesman for Sen. Kennedy's campaign. "And I think it's going to be all the way from here. It's quite a victory."

Nonetheless, with the delegates that Mr. Carter won yesterday in New York and Connecticut, the president had close to half the 1,666

needed to win the nomination. Sen. Kennedy, on the other hand, had less than one-fourth of the required number.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, contended that Sen. Kennedy needed to win about 63 percent of the delegates still to be chosen to defeat the president.

Mr. Powell said that "two very difficult issues" contributed to Mr. Carter's defeats in Connecticut and New York: "First of all, the vote in the United Nations was politically damaging, and certainly his decisions on the balanced budget had an impact there, and certainly it was a negative impact for us."

The next major primary test, in Wisconsin, poses a question mark for both candidates and also for Gov. Brown, who will be on the ballot. In New York, Gov. Brown's name was removed from the ballot after election officials ruled that he had not gathered enough valid signatures to qualify.

Vote Shows Weaknesses

(Continued from Page 1)

the importance of the New York results, said that the state's unusually large number of Jewish voters were singularly affected by the controversy over the U.S. vote at the United Nations to condemn Israel's settlement policy.

The adviser plainly hoped that their attention would snap back to the senator's weaknesses, but predicting next week's focus of U.S. political attention in 1980 is about as secure as, say, predicting in 1975 that Mr. Carter would be nominated in 1976.

The adviser took comfort in the fact that Mr. Carter suffered in 1976 when attention focused closely on him, but survived a string of late defeats. There is a parallel in the thorough organization that has been undertaken in many states with primaries yet to be held. That preparation enabled Mr. Carter to survive his losses of May, 1976, and is there again. But there is a difference this time, because the glare is on him earlier in the year, and this time he is facing not scattered opposition but one formidable campaigner with strong organizational talent behind him.

The other logical hole in the "New York is special" argument was provided yesterday in Connecticut, a state that Sen. Kennedy also won comfortably. Connecticut's population is far more Catholic and less Jewish than New York's, and effective organization was a key to the Kennedy victory. The senator carried the state's large cities, which are the key to Democratic victories in general elections in Connecticut.

What does the president's campaign do next? Aside from examining again the political wisdom of not having the candidate out campaigning, there is the question of how to react to yesterday's defeats, especially in public. Sen. Kennedy has not made excuses for defeat, but the Carter campaign of 1976 usually did when it was beaten.

The Kennedy campaign will have a quick decision to make: whether to make a late bid in Wisconsin with appearances by the candidate and some advertising. The senator does not have much of an organization there, and there is not time to build one. The other choice is to throw all resources into Pennsylvania, where a primary April 22 will select 185 delegates, the third biggest group at the Democratic National Convention in New York City in August.

Soyuz-T Completes Successful Mission

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP) — The Soyuz-T unmanned transport spacecraft completed a 100-day mission today with a soft earth landing and all on-board systems operating faultlessly. Test reported.

The Soyuz-T was launched Dec. 16 and linked up with the Salyut-7 orbiting space station. Its tasks reportedly included testing two new computer-guidance systems intended to provide the Salyut craft greater independence from ground control.

Nuclear Protest in Perth

PERTH, Australia, March 26 (AP) — An anti-nuclear group demonstrated in Perth today as the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine Hadock docked nine miles away at the beginning of a scheduled six-day visit.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Gold Profits Allow Big Tax Cuts in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, March 26 (UPI) — Finance Minister Owen Wood headed off South Africa's windfall profits from gold today, announcing a budget that includes big income tax reductions, more food subsidies, higher wages for civil servants and benefits to raising standards of the black majority.

People earning \$25,000 a year had their taxes reduced by 23 percent, while those earning \$12,500 had theirs cut by 36 percent. Taxes on salaries were cut by 48 percent and people earning \$7,500 were to owe nothing.

Mr. Wood, presenting the budget to Parliament in Cape Town, nounced low-interest loans and subsidies totaling \$175 million to the lot of blacks. Moreover, he said, urban employers building for their black workers could receive 50 percent of the costs from the meat and farmers building similar accommodations would get \$7 million.

Bogota Siege Said to Be Near Peaceful End

BOGOTA, March 26 (AP) — Colombian hostages freed from a minivan Republic Embassy here yesterday quoted their guerrilla captors saying the month-old crisis appeared to be moving toward a peaceful end. The freed hostages and a government spokesman said it could be a week.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, declined to comment on specifics of what the three hostages said. But he agreed that they could be reached within a week if the guerrillas dropped their demand that the government say it cannot grant under the constitution, alleged political prisoners be freed in exchange for the 29 hostages held.

The spokesman said that the crisis "is headed toward a solution" the bounds of the constitution and the law. "Foreign Minister Diego Vargas said in a televised interview today that he was moderately optimistic a bloodless solution would be reached, but he said a solution was imminent and called the accounts of the freed hostages 'pure fiction.'"

OECD Delays Decision on Aid to Turkey

PARIS, March 26 (AP) — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was forced to postpone a final decision today on overall amount of financial assistance to Turkey and has scheduled a predecision session for April 15.

OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep said the postponement due to technical delays prevailing in some donor countries. A majority of countries were able to announce specific amounts of aid to be announced together, he said. Among the countries unable to announce contributions were Canada and Japan, he said.

Tugut Ozal, Turkey's chief economic coordinator, said he had delayed would lead to "improved quantity and quality" of the aid. Turkey's economic situation had improved considerably in the months and that goods were again flowing into the country.

Pressure Grows on Swedish Premier to Resign

STOCKHOLM, March 26 (UPI) — Sweden's anti-nuclear Thorbjörn Fälldin came under renewed pressure today to resign. Sunday's national referendum that resulted in a substantial vote for nuclear energy.

The leadership of the Stockholm district of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, with 250,000 members, demanded that Mr. Fälldin "Since 1973 he has pleaded with religious fervor in all discussions energy issue, which seemed to most people to stem from since conviction," a union statement said. "After the referendum his victims are revealed as merely exercises in political expediency. cannot afford such a political huckster and swindler as premier."

The Social Democratic Party's Aftonbladet also called for Mr. Fälldin's resignation and conducted a poll of its readers in which a majority thought the Center Party leader should quit. Mr. Fälldin has said he will not resign.

Strikers in India Protest Immigrants

NEW DELHI, March 26 (AP) — The northeastern state of Assam, crippled today by strikers demanding the repatriation of alleged illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, the United News of India reported. No violence was reported during the work stoppage, which closed government offices and educational institutions in the state. U.S. Airlines flights to Assam also were canceled.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged that a nationalist organization was fomenting the trouble and justified agitation by members of her Congress Party's youth wing in West Bengal, which borders Assam. She said the Rashtriya Swamij Sangh, a militant rightist group, was behind the movement.

Israeli Rightists to Shadow Begin, Sadat on U.S. Trip

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 26 (WP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rightist opposition in parliament is sending a "truth squad" to shadow Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during their talks next month in Washington and to influence U.S. presidential candidates to support Israel.

The conservative Knesset members are convinced that time is running out in which to win concessions from the United States before the end of the election season and they are fearful that Israel is in for difficult times once a president is elected and the Jewish-American vote is no longer needed for another four years.

They will demand a freeze on the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and a complete review of the records before the last third of the Sinai Peninsula is returned to Egypt in March, 1982.

Led by members of the Telvira (Renaissance) Party and the ultra-nationalist Gush Emmun (Faith, Hope) settlement movement, the "truth squad" plans to meet with presidential candidates and their aides and to launch an extensive media campaign designed to encourage the candidates to make far-reaching commitments to Israel to which they will later be held accountable.

Support is U.S. The group already has enlisted the support of ultra-nationalist American Jewish organizations, including Americans for a Safe Israel, U.S. Gush Emmun backers and former members of Mr. Begin's Herut party who have become disenchanted with the prime minister's policies.

In addition to exerting pressure on the U.S. candidates, the "truth squad" hopes to create the appearance of intense domestic political pressure on Mr. Begin in Israel, thereby providing the prime minister with leverage with which to resist new negotiating demands by Egypt and the United States.

"We have to do it now, before the elections," said Gush Emmun spokesman Gush Emmun, who is like the first year after an American election, said Knesset member Gush Emmun, one of the organizers of the "truth squad."

She was referring to the Israeli election, in which candidates are seen appearing before well-heeled American Jewish organizations wearing yarmulkes and pledging absolute commitment to Israel.

Sri Lanka Report

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, (UPI) — Sri Lanka's government has been accused of forcing farmers to sell their produce at a price set by the government, a report said yesterday. The report said the government was forcing farmers to sell their produce at a price set by the government, a report said yesterday. The report said the government was forcing farmers to sell their produce at a price set by the government, a report said yesterday.

To Fire Its UN Gun

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les Dior
de Christian Dior
(Scior S.A., Geneva)

announces the appointment of

Mr. ERIC HALE-WOODS

as Managing Director

following the recent acquisition of a majority holding in

Scior S.A. by the Gulf Group of Companies.

U.S. Coast Guard

Allow Big Tax Cuts

Russia Could Send Waves

Sink U.S. Coastal Subs

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — Soviet Union could lob nuclear warheads into American waters to generate giant tsunamis that would destroy U.S. cities, Pentagon officials said today.

The leak into formerly secret news came as the Defense Dept. tried to convince Congress that there is no alternative to the MX land-based missile to save the U.S. deterrent force.

Scientists have instead advocated building a missile submarine as early as the coast.

They planning calls for the to be based in Nevada and that residents there are producing deployment.

Sen. Sam Brownback, D-Ore., House Appropriations construction subcommittee hearing on the MX yesterday if there was an alternative project.

Chief, Perry, Defense Department secretary for research, said that the Pentagon had at MX alternatives and then wanting.

Agency, has conducted studies on the underwater explosions that advocates of the coastal submarine did not know about.

Mr. Perry also rejected the idea of deploying the MX on airplanes. The Russians could fire nuclear missiles to explode in midair, he said, which would destroy every airplane in a half a million square miles.

Mr. Zeigberg said a nuclear bombing off above or below an airplane would send out shock waves that would rip off the plane's wings, while a blast at the same altitude would tear off the vertical tail. Mr. Perry said it would take "a battle-sphere of the air" to make an MX plane viable.

Minuteman Force

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in giving the rationale for going ahead with the land-based MX, said it would address "the most disturbing feature" of the nation's defenses, the growing vulnerability of the force of 1,000 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In contrast to the Minuteman

Decision on Aid

AP) — The Organismo de Asistencia Técnica (OAT) is forced to prepare a social assistance program for April 15.

General Emilio de Lencastre is preventing to send his wife and children to the United States because there should be a total agreement between the two countries.

The chief economic secretary of the OAT is preventing to send his wife and children to the United States because there should be a total agreement between the two countries.

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WASHINGTON, March 26 — The Senate Budget Committee began work on balancing the federal budget and the House announced that President might seek another \$1.5 billion in federal spending cuts.

Senators are looking at reductions that would be greater than those proposed by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, R-N.J., and Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., who were joined today by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., in a letter to the Senate Budget Committee.

Secretary, one day after the Department reported that annual inflation rose in February to 17.7 percent.

Sen. Powell indicated that the administration cuts could be \$1.5 billion, above the \$14 billion proposed by Mr. Carter on yesterday that they would "prepare and fight for an alternative budget" that would not put most of the burden on minorities, the poor, the elderly and children.

Muskie Argues

On the floor, Sen. Muskie argued that his committee would balance the budget without gutting programs for such groups.

He called a proposal by Sen. William Roth, R-Dele., to limit spending to 21 percent of the gross national product "irresponsible." Then, he offered a version that called on the Senate to balance the 1981 budget, then vote separately on a list of cuts that would bring spending down to

House Budget Committee last approved \$16.5 billion in the Senate counterpart met to join battle on the touchy

Big Cuts Defeated

Friday, committee chairman

... D-Maine, de-

... the Senate floor an ar-

... conservatives to force \$33

... to \$45 billion in spending

... up to \$29.5 billion more

the Roth level. The Senate accepted the watered-down version on a party line vote, 56-41.

Sen. Roth said in debate that Democrats were raising taxes \$94 billion to balance the 1981 budget, trying to avoid "rough, realistic actions to balance the budget."

... come kind of a relief," Sen. Muskie retorted that Sen. Roth's supporters were "the very people who voted for programs that breached budget targets."

to Carter and Democratic
national leaders are proposing
addition to the cuts for the
fiscal year, which begins Oct.
1. President reportedly has
a cash some \$2.5 billion
in current budget surpluses.
"I have no doubt we can come up
with a balanced budget," the presi-
dent said at the White House to-
day. "I am confident that the Sen-
ate and House will be able to
balance the budget."

Powell indicated to reporters
that Carter soon would send
a budget proposal to Congress.
He said that in proposing the
cuts, the administration
wanted to be "conservative"
and budget officials were look-
ing for other places to reduce
spending.

Discontent

Chicago, Wa

By Paul Delancy

CHICAGO, March 26 (NYT) —
There was a time when Chicagoans
did not worry about such things as
municipal budgets or transit strikes
or social problems. Those were mat-
ters best left to the politicians, spe-
cifically the late Mayor Richard
Daley.

There was a group spirit that
went beyond mere boosterism. It
was people in love with a town to
the point of arrogance, surpassed,

Meanwhile, the House Budget committee scheduled a meeting to settle a dispute that arose over its estimated revenue

publicans on the House panel agreed last week on a revenue of \$613.5 billion, which gives the government a \$2.5-surplus. But committee on Robert Giacomini, D-Conn., official figure at \$617 billion—\$3.5 billion in tax revenue—which the Republicans oppose to raise the surplus figure.

Republicans argued that the rats were using higher taxes to balance the budget, instead of deeper spending cuts.

Members of Congress said

perhaps, only by that in New York. It could be called metromania.

The Sears Tower represents more than just a source of pride; it reminds Chicagoans that they have a building taller than any in New York; indeed, it is the tallest building in the world. Moreover, Chicagoans consider North Michigan Avenue the rival of Fifth Avenue, and the skyline, punctuated by the Sears Tower, the John Hancock Building and the Standard Oil Building, much more striking than New York's.

While they still love the buildings and Michigan Avenue and idolize Mayor Daley, and continue to hate New York, something seems to have come over Chicagoans in the last three or four years.

EEC Farm Prices

ASBOURG, France, March 11 — The European Parliament failed to reach agreement on an average price increase for products in the Common Market for the coming year.

Instead, it urged market officials to set prices to consider three to guarantee farmers a fair share to achieve savings and to limit a balanced budget. The future Committee of Parliament whose role in this case was advisory, had pressed for a 10 percent average increase. The EEC Commission has proposed a 2.4 percent price rise.

Perhaps David Potter, a former New Yorker who works for the city government here, put his finger on it. He said the results of the presidential primary here last Tuesday were an expression of frustration over a multitude of problems that have been around for years but only became apparent recently. In the balloting, voters struck out at Mayor Jane Byrne with a vengeance, dealing resounding defeats to many candidates that she and the Cook County Democratic machine supported.

"People are angry at her, but I don't think they're blaming her for the problems," Mr. Potter said. "It's her style of open government that reveals all the problems, leaving



UNOFFICIAL WINTER — Just a week after Britain went on summer time, winter made a comeback, coating the Lake District with snow, here in the picturesque valley of Borrowdale. Blizzards hit the area at a moment when farmers expect mild weather for the lambing season.

World Economic Outlook Found Gloomy

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The worldwide outlook for peace and prosperity at the start of the year is not very good, according to leading experts in economics, energy and defense at the Brookings Institution.

The gloomy assessment is contained in the book "Setting National Priorities, Agenda for the 1980s," which was released this week by Brookings. The book contains the work of 19 Brookings experts in various fields.

"The list of problems is growing" and the consequences of inaction will become ever more serious," wrote Joseph Pechman, director of economic studies for the independent research institution, based in Washington.

"Continued inflation distorts economic activity, undermines the values of the dollar and increases social tensions," Mr. Pechman added. "Vacillation on energy conservation exposes the United States to the

Barry Bosworth, a former director of President Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability, examined why inflation soared last year and why he believes wage and price controls are needed.

In late 1978, when he was still on the council the administration "adopted an anti-inflation program that focused on a tightening of fiscal policy to induce a pause in the economic expansion, a set of voluntary wage-price standards, and an effort to develop a microeconomic framework to evaluate and reduce the inflationary effect contributed by government actions," Mr. Bosworth wrote.

Last year, Mr. Bosworth continued, the administration's anti-inflation program gradually fell apart. "The slowest initial growth was delayed, and some pressures from shortages pushed up raw material prices. Housing prices continued to rise at a rapid pace, and there were no contingency plans to

deal with the unanticipated sharp increases first in farm and later in petroleum prices In addition, support for the [voluntary wage-price] standards was further eroded by the perception that the standards would result in a few large union settlements.

"The government did not convince the public that it regarded inflation as serious or that it was taking the lead in exercising the restraint necessary to solve the problem," Mr. Bosworth added. "There is no policy that can break the current momentum of the wage-price spiral without high costs; yet a continuation of recent trends is also costly. A mild recession is too weak, and voluntary incomes programs have lost their credibility. Given a desire to slow the inflation, the choice is rapidly becoming reduced to one of severe recession vs. wage-price controls."

—JOHN M. BERRY

Army Studies Say Women Would Die in Combat Area

SEOUL, March 26 (AP) — Despite two armed clashes this week with North Korean infiltrators, South Korea will attend a meeting aimed at rapprochement with the North in Paeumjun on next Tuesday, a Seoul delegate said today.

“We are close to the delegation said, “No doubt the Communist infiltration attempts betrayed their sincerity about a genuine inter-Korean dialogue.”

The U.S. State Department said yesterday, after South Korean forces sank an alleged Communist spy boat off the east coast, that North Korean spy activities “clearly are not conducive to the effort to develop a North-South dialogue in Korea.”

in West Germany. Army spokesmen said today.

The spokesmen confirmed a report in today's Stars and Stripes, the unofficial newspaper for U.S. troops abroad, that 150 V Corps women would be wounded in the first three days of fighting. Of these, about 50 would die, the report said.

Battlefield commanders carried out the studies because they feared the pledge that Mr. Carter made not to put women soldiers in combat zones would mean losing vital women support staff in battle, Army sources said.

“Some commanders fear that, if the balloon went up, bureaucrats in Washington would say women aren't supposed to be in the combat

support teams — repairing tanks, signaling in communications units — that would put them up front in any battle.

“Army assignment policy over the last 7 years has made their [women's] presence in the battlefield a reality,” Stars and Stripes said.

Minor Quake in Scotland

EDINBURGH, March 26 (UPI) — A minor earthquake registering about 2.0 on the Richter scale was felt near the English-Scottish border today. Officials said that it probably was one of a series of tremors started by an earthquake late last year. There were no reports of injuries.

ent Citizens Use Polls to Vent Anger at Mayor Byrne

By Paul Delancy

CHICAGO, March 26 (NYT) — There was a time when Chicagoans did not worry about such things as municipal budgets or transit strikes or social problems. Those were matters left to the politicians, specifically the late Mayor Richard Daley.

There was a group spirit that went beyond mere boosterism. It was people in love with a town to the point of arrogance, surpassed, perhaps, only by that in New York. It could be called metromania.

The Sears Tower represents more than just a source of pride; it reminds

nothing to sweep under the rug. Chicagoans are having to deal with all the things that should have been dealt with a long time ago. They want the old days back when they didn't know the problems even existed."

Interviews in different parts of the city and among various social and economic groups found general agreement that Chicagoans have lost a little of the old gusto that made the city what it was.

"There's been something of a loss of spirit," said Al Kane, another former New Yorker. "I don't feel that spirit now as I did when I first moved here."

A, and Standard & Poor's dropped it from A-plus to A-minus.

Besides making it more expensive for Chicago to borrow money, the lowered credit ratings were a severe psychological blow to a city that had boasted, in the face of New York's fiscal crises, that it could manage its affairs better. The financial rating companies took the action because of the city's involvement in a rescue plan for its troubled school system, which had run up a deficit of more than \$500 million, and because of the city's cash-flow problems in the face of a \$101 million deficit.

This is not to suggest that Chicago

go is no longer a thriving metropolis. It is. But it seems to be the political metamorphosis and the social and economic problems that have jarred Chicagoans out of a sense of security.

"Mayor Daley used to get things done, but it doesn't seem to happen anymore," said a resident in a Polish neighborhood in the northwest section.

Another Chicagoan said: "I find that a particular political wisdom is missing since the death of Mayor Daley. There is a sense of uncertainty. There is a feeling that none of this would have happened if Mayor Daley were still alive."

ends Chicagoans that they have a building taller than any in New York; indeed, it is the tallest building in the world. Moreover, Chicagoans consider North Michigan Avenue the rival of Fifth Avenue, and the skyline, punctuated by the Sears Tower, the John Hancock Building and the Standard Oil Building, much more striking than New York's.

While they still love the buildings and Michigan Avenue and idolize Mayor Daley, and continue to hate New York, something seems to have come over Chicagoans in the last three or four years.

Beg to Differ

There are some, of course, who do not agree.

"I'm glad to see that the macho days are gone," said Thom Clark, director of the Chicago Rehab Network, a coalition of organizations seeking to spur the redevelopment of neighborhood housing. "We had the Al Capone, 'City-of-the-Big-Shoulders' attitude, and those of us who grew up here felt it.

"But I don't think there's a lack of spirit. There's a higher level of frustration that more attention is not paid to the problems, but it's not a lack of spirit. I see a tremen-

Dr. ERIC STEINFELS - ZURICH

APRIL - AUCTION-SALES

17th and 18th April, 1980

in the "Haus zur Kaufleuten", Pelikanstrasse 18, Zurich, Switzerland.

200 most important Works of Art which figured in the collection of Denise René, Paris

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"People are angry at her, but I don't think they're blaming her for the problems," Mr. Potter said. "It's her style of open government that reveals all the problems, leaving

dous amount of energy waiting to be tapped.

"We continue to have a decline in the population base. The number of people living in poverty is growing; available housing continues to decline — up to 70 percent of the housing stock has been converted to condominiums or abandoned or is unfit for living. But a lot of people in the neighborhoods are working on those problems, and only need help from the city administration and private financiers."

Adding to the stain on the city's image was the decision last month by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp. to lower the city's credit rating. Moody's lowered the bond rating from Aa to

and other highly important objects:

Modern Paintings, Old Master Paintings, Furniture, Chinese Ceramics, Snuffbottles, Fine Persian Rugs and Carpets, Silver, Graphics, Antiquities, etc.

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16th April, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
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3 Firms Will Stop Buying Elk Hills Oil

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The three highest bidders at last December's record-breaking sale of U.S. government oil from the Elk Hills petroleum reserve in California plan to cancel their contracts.

Phillips Petroleum, the highest bidder, has asked the Department of Energy to cancel its contract for 10,000 barrels a day as of May 7. Phillips has this right under the contract.

The company has been paying \$39.62 a barrel for the crude, \$11.12 above the \$28.50-a-barrel price posted in the area from private sales of crude.

Since the bidding last December for oil that would be made available for six months beginning in February, the world price has moved and similar quantities of oil are available at lower prices, industry sources said.

for other crude to fill the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve. Purchases of oil for that purpose have been stopped because of tight world supplies and because of pressure from Saudi Arabia, which has indicated it might cut its output by 1 million barrels a day if the United States resumed filling the reserve.

Recently, spot market prices for crude have fallen from more than \$40 a barrel to as low as \$33.50 delivered on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Many U.S. refiners have been cutting their refinery runs as inventories of gasoline hit record levels. After a mild winter, stocks of heating oil also remain high.

Proposed Charter for CIA Said to Legitimize Abuses

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The Senate Intelligence Committee was accused yesterday of rushing ahead with a proposed charter for the CIA that would legitimize the abuses that it was ostensibly de-

the lines," especially in connection with provisions allowing intrusive surveillance of Americans because they "may be" engaged in clandestine intelligence activity on behalf of a foreign power or even simply

By George Lardner Jr.

Since the bidding last December for oil that would be made available for six months beginning in February, world prices have dropped and similar quantities of oil are available at lower prices. Industry sources said.

Cancellations

Pacific Refining Co., which has been paying 20,000 barrels a day for an average price of \$33.52, and Oasis Petroleum, buyer of 21,000 barrels a day at a \$33.73-a-barrel average, also are canceling their contracts.

Energy Department officials said that the 31,000 barrels a day being relinquished can be offered to other successful bidders on a pro rata basis at the same price they are paying for present purchases of Elk Hills oil.

"We won't have any trouble selling the oil," one official said. "But there is no question that the market is softening."

The Energy Department was en-

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The Senate Intelligence Committee was accused yesterday of rushing ahead with a proposed charter for the CIA that would legitimize the charges that it was ostensibly designed to correct.

Assailing the bill as misleading legislation full of phantom restrictions, the American Civil Liberties Union protested that it provides broad authority to spy on Americans at home and abroad who are engaging in lawful political activity.

ACLU spokesman Jerry Berman lodged the complaints as a daylong protest against measures voiced in dissatisfaction with the measure. He was followed by spokesmen for the Association of Former Intelligence Officers who charged that the bill is too restrictive.

The committee is seeking to get the bill, which would govern all U.S. intelligence activities, including those of the FBI, to the Senate floor by the middle of next month.

the lines," especially in connection with provisions allowing intrusive surveillance of Americans because they "may be" engaged in clandestine intelligence activity on behalf of a foreign power or even simply because they may have information that the government deems important.

The ACLU lawyer said that "clandestine intelligence activity" is not defined in the bill. But he noted that President Carter's executive order spells it out broadly, including any activity "for the purpose of affecting, political or governmental processes, by or on behalf of a foreign power," including friendly powers.

Mr. Berman said that this would permit, for example, these hypothetical investigations:

- "The targeting of a black political leader who meets secretly with leaders of parties in several African states and then engages in intense lobbying to impose trade restric-

MOSCOW, March 26 (UPI) — Malva Landa, a leading Soviet dissident and member of the Helsinki monitoring group, was found guilty today of spreading anti-Soviet slander and sentenced to five years internal exile, dissident sources reported.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 26 (UPI) — Two former officials of the Space Research Corp., a munitions firm that once straddled the U.S.-Canadian border, pleaded guilty yesterday to making illegal arms shipments to South Africa.

Gerald Bult, the founder of the firm, and Rodgers Gregory, its former president, pleaded guilty in federal court in Rutland to a five-count complaint, including illegal shipment of artillery shells, gun barrels and radar-tracking systems to South Africa between April, 1976, and September, 1978. The maximum penalty is two years in prison, a \$100,000 fine or both.

The company has been split into separate U.S. and Canadian firms. The U.S. unit is Sabco Industries Inc. of North Troy, Vt. The operation based in Highwater, Quebec, is under investigation by Canadian authorities.

Mrs. Landa, 61, refused to be represented by state attorney at her trial in Vladimir, 120 miles (200 kilometers) east of Moscow, and was assisted instead by her son. Western correspondents were not permitted to attend the trial since Vladimir is a closed city.

Mrs. Landa was charged with spreading anti-Soviet slander and was arrested March 7 in what observers regard as an official crackdown on the dissident movement.

She is a supporter of Andrei Sakharov, the physicist arrested in January and exiled to Gorki.

Mrs. Landa is a member of the Moscow branch of the group that monitors Soviet compliance with the 1975 agreement on human rights, was sentenced to two years' internal exile in 1977 but was freed after serving eight months. That conviction resulted from charges of setting her apartment on fire.

Siege Given Up By IRA Gunman

* DUNDALK, Ireland, March 26 (Reuters) — An Irish Republican Army gunman who had threatened to blow up himself and three hostages today surrendered to police and troops after a 24-hour siege.

Bernard McGuinn, a 22-year-old guerrilla who had been on the run since he jumped bail last year, gave himself up peacefully and was taken away to begin a 10-year prison sentence, police said.

A few hours earlier he had released his cousin and her two-year-old daughter but, clutching a hand grenade with the firing pin removed, he had continued to hold his cousin's husband. None of the hostages was harmed.

EDINBURGH, March 26 (UPI)—A minor earthquake registering about 2' on the Richter scale was felt near the English-Scottish border today. Officials said that it probably was one of a series of tremors started by an earthquake late last year. There were no reports of injuries.

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Mixing Sports and Politics

Sports and politics don't mix, the Olympic bureaucrats assert. And the athletes, of course, usually agree. But what does mix with politics in the sense they mean? Scientists have frequently withheld their cooperation with Soviet colleagues over both political and moral issues. They obviously think science and politics mix. Tours by orchestras and dance troupes have been canceled over political matters. Thus, the arts and politics sometimes mix, too. No one has yet explained satisfactorily in what way sports is different. Artists and musicians train just as hard as athletes. The principles of science are just as disinterested as those of sports. Could it be that the sports establishment is more narrowly self-interested than those of the science and arts communities? And perhaps the athletes, most of whom are very young, simply don't grasp the full implications of going to Moscow.

The British Olympic Association's decision to participate in the Moscow Games is being presented as a principled decision. The principle is that sports is somehow above politics

and that young athletes' dreams of Olympic competition should not be shattered. Never mind that the Kremlin has a drastically different conception of the function of sports. Forget that the Soviet professionals masquerading as amateurs will be performing a political role at a propaganda fest. Just go and compete for the pure love of sport, the glory of victory and perhaps, later, a contract for toothpaste commercials.

Before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the exiling of Prof. Sakharov, Moscow was a poor choice for the Games. Now it is a disastrous choice and the British association's vote is a demonstration of moral obtuseness. It is to be hoped that British athletes, including Sebastian Coe, the world's greatest miler, will ultimately recognize that and make the right personal decision. The final choice is left to individual athletes — not to the superannuated bureaucrats who serve on the national and international Olympic committees.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Murder in a Cathedral

The murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero while he was saying Mass at a church in San Salvador is, as Pope John Paul II says, an "execrable crime." A towering figure in El Salvador, known for his efforts to identify the Catholic Church with the aspirations of the oppressed poor, the archbishop had long been a potential victim of the violence that has turned his Central American homeland into a charnel house. He went about, nonetheless, as though the love of his flock would protect him. It defines the politics of his country that he could have been murdered either by the extreme left, hoping to precipitate the total disintegration in which it might pick up power in the streets, or by the extreme right, hoping to provoke the popular uprising that would unleash a new coup.

Archbishop Romero's career is a telling comment on life in a society in agony. Born to a humble family, he was chosen for his post by a conservative hierarchy obedient to El Salvador's rulers. He then was "converted" to the more liberal "liberation theology" that evolved from the Latin bishops' conference at Medellin, Colombia, in 1968. That was based on a fundamental shift of church emphasis from spiritual to social concerns. El Salvador, ruled by arguably the narrowest and most corrupt elite in Latin America, was

a natural place for such a philosophy to take root. For Archbishop Romero, it meant an increasingly strained attempt to balance the two ideas: the idea of peaceable change, which seemed to play into the oligarchy's hands, and the idea of social justice, which seemed to require at least a certain tolerance for Marxist revolution. The archbishop was in uncertain suspension between these points when he died.

Undeniably, his death supplies powerful posthumous impetus to his recent political advice, especially to his appeal to President Carter to retract his pending offer of military aid to the civilian-military junta currently attempting the formidable task of establishing a workable center in El Salvador. The archbishop was reflecting a widespread Salvadoran fear that American military aid might merely strengthen the forces of repression. His murder, however, would seem to underline how intolerable it would be for the United States to abandon the center now and leave the field to the two extremes. Whether the junta can in fact consolidate power and use it for the benefit of the many is a fair question. But there can be no question that if the junta does not, the people whom Archbishop Romero served so bravely will be the ones who pay most.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Argentina's Silent Partner

Argentina's anti-Communist junta is the toast of Moscow for having increased grain sales to the Soviet Union in defiance of the American embargo. Thus do two nations ignore ideologies so sacrosanct that they are regularly invoked to justify terrible repression.

Anti-Communism in Argentina is more than rhetoric. The four-year-old junta has presided over the torture, imprisonment and "disappearance" of thousands. It has excused these crimes by labeling enemies Communists. But it seems a Communist in Buenos Aires is one thing, a customer in Moscow another.

The Argentine wink repays a Soviet wink. The Kremlin's pose as the champion of persecuted leftists and foe of their right-wing persecutors was amended, to accommodate the regime in Buenos Aires. Although dissenters in Argentina have been treated much like those in neighboring Chile, Moscow's diplomatic rage has been vented only against

Chile. Indeed, when an issue of human rights in Argentina comes before some international forum, it is usually the result of an American or West European initiative. A big reason for Moscow's reticence is of course Argentina's grain.

Argentina can never entirely replace the United States as a grain supplier. But with American sales now explicitly linked to Soviet conduct, Argentine grain can help insulate the Russians from the consequences of their invasion of Afghanistan. Complementary economies, moreover, make the Soviet Union and Argentina potentially big trading partners. The difference between Soviet and American reactions to the junta's contempt for human rights apparently clinched the case. The Argentine generals, for all their pronouncements about defending Western civilization, have shown their principles are stuffed with straw.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Arthur Okun's Challenge

Arthur Okun, the influential economist who died Sunday at the age of 51, struggled during the last years of his life to find a liberal answer to the problem of inflation. While many Keynesian colleagues abandoned Washington or even liberalism, he held the fort at the Brookings Institution and lobbied with only the force of his ideas to keep the policy options open.

He refused to accept recession as a cure because he knew what pain it would cause before the job was truly done. Instead, the former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers kept coming up with socially more attractive, albeit politically harder alternatives. Most recently, for example, he urged Washington to yield income tax revenues to the states so they could reduce sales taxes and lower the inflation index. He thought Social Security taxes could be held

down the same way. And he would have subsidized low-paid workers rather than raise minimum wages. Above all, Mr. Okun lobbied recently for using tax incentives to "pay" labor and business to hold down wages and prices.

What he was doing with all this tinkering was serving a profound conviction that America requires constant balance between its rival ambitions for equality and efficiency. He knew the nation never would and never should give up too much of either. He knew there was no remedy in reckless inequality to improve efficiency or in massive inefficiency to enhance equality. Cruel recession was no answer; neither were controls.

Right or wrong, Arthur Okun was wrestling with the hardest problem. It will be harder still without him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1905

NEW YORK — This week's roundup of national editorial opinion includes the Philadelphia North American's comments on the city's Vice Crusade: "Count Tolstoy defines governments as 'intricate institutions, sanctified by tradition and custom, for the purpose of committing with impunity the most dreadful social crimes.' It looks as if the count had spent some time in close study of the government of Philadelphia." The Chicago Record Herald observes: "A French expedition that started for the South Pole some time ago has returned without having accomplished its purpose. One pleasant thing about it is that the expedition got back without help. Furthermore, it has made no arrangements to lecture."

Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1930

GENOA, Italy — Seated in the radio room of his yacht, the Electra, Marchese Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless, pressed a key at 11 a.m. this morning, sending an electrical impulse speeding through the air to light 3,000 lamps at the Sydney, New South Wales, radio exhibition thousands of miles away. A number of newspapermen waited on the Electra in awed silence until Marquis Marconi, dead pale, came out to announce the success of his experiment. He later sent the news by wireless to the King of Italy, the Pope and Premier Mussolini. "My discovery," Marconi explained, "consists in transmitting power in sufficient force to cause a circuit, called a relay in telegraphic language."



Discretion Is Hardly Better

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The diplomats from 35 countries who are planning to meet Sept. 9 for the preparatory phase of the Madrid conference, and again Nov. 11 for its final phase (if there is one), will find at the conference table only the dull fare that they will have brought with them.

What the Russians will contribute to the menu has already become clear and it will go under the name of Discretion Is Divisible.

As the Kremlin sees it, since it agreed to receive former President Richard Nixon in Moscow in 1972 while U.S. bombs were destroying Hanoi, it is now up to the West to sit at the table with the Russians and taste the delights of discretion without giving a second thought to Afghanistan.

In Helsinki, the Russians will not fail to recall, no one had the bad taste to bring up Czechoslovakia or any other insignificant incidents of that type.

A Disaster

The atmosphere of euphoria in Helsinki on Aug. 1, 1975, when the agreement was signed with the warm approval of 35 states — that is, 33 from Europe (excluding Albania, but including the Vatican) plus the United States and Canada — was quickly followed by a series of disappointments. The Soviet Union obtained, without a formal treaty — the de facto recognition of its frontiers and territorial conquests, while the West received in compensation a promise from the Eastern European bloc that it would respect principles of human rights.

And when the diplomats left Helsinki, still in a euphoric mood, they looked forward to the Belgrade meeting two years later for a review of what they had pledged to accomplish.

Belgrade was a disaster. It was an eight-month accusation of the Eastern bloc for violations of the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki pact. The outcome of the meeting in Belgrade, where everyone spoke but no one listened, was a short and gutless communiqué in March, 1978, that made no reference to human rights.

But dialogue there was, and dialogue there must be at any price. A new science had been born. According to French diplomats, the failure of Belgrade was the inevitable result of the "rowdy tactics" employed there. The mistake was to have attempted "to transform Belgrade into a tribunal," they said, adding that the French method of "discreet efficiency" was to be preferred to public denunciations.

Everything would go well if discretion were used. Thus, the 35 delegations left Belgrade on an optimistic note, having learned something to be used at the Madrid conference in 1980.

But all optimism faded last December. The invasion of Afghanistan followed by the internal exile of Andrei Sakharov put an end to illusions: Every clause of the Helsinki agreement had been ripped to shreds and the question of the utility or futility of the Madrid conference suddenly came up.

'Inappropriate'

The White House reaction to the Soviet violations — that is, the partial grain embargo and the restriction on sales of technology, as well as the boycott of the Olympic Games — was immediately dubbed inappropriate by the French government, which checked at every straw to maintain its "privileged relations" with the Soviet Union.

The French government was not easily persuaded that "discreet efficiency" was not an absolute weapon, but the Kremlin did what it could to make Paris understand. When a French diplomatic mission went to Moscow to ask about a Soviet timetable for a withdrawal from Afghanistan, it was, with little diplomatic courtesy, turned out of

the Kremlin. Thus, Paris understood that Moscow had no plans to withdraw from Afghanistan.

And it was while the president of the French National Assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, was visiting Moscow that the KGB chose to exile Sakharov. Thus, Paris understood that human rights was not one of the main preoccupations of the Soviet government.

The mystery surrounding the plan to have the Madrid conference delayed or canceled is a perfect illustration of the way that French diplomacy has worked itself into a corner. According to very reliable sources, a French diplomat suggested unofficially, but very clearly, at a recent meeting of NATO experts in Brussels that the Madrid conference be postponed or canceled.

It could have been a trial balloon, the sources say, in a French effort to avoid having to prove the failure of "discreet efficiency" and to preserve whatever advantages France may still have with the East, particularly in trade. The French proposal was — to say the least — not enthusiastically received.

Now, everyone seems to be planning on spending a few autumn days in Madrid. The United States, because Washington feels that in any reference to the Helsinki agreement it will be able to get at the Russians; West Germany, because Bonn wants to save its "privileged relations" with the other German states; neutral or nonaligned states such as Austria and Yugoslavia (with or, above all, without Tito), because meetings like those set for

Madrid are the only opportunities for them to be heard; and Eastern European countries — particularly Romania — because the conference could be used to prevent the Russians from using the current crisis to tighten the screws on the socialist family of nations.

Ready to Go

But the Kremlin also is ready to go to Madrid, even if it must face the inevitable assault from the West (it is accustomed to that sort of thing), because it will try there to get the world to admit the status quo — just as it did in Helsinki — but this time for Afghanistan.

The declaration of the French Foreign Ministry denying ever having suggested any postponement of the Madrid meeting, like the other denials concerning the French government decision to boycott the Olympic Games, is merely an indication of the ambiguity or, better yet, of the complete failure of its policy of "discreet efficiency."

The French government is evidently unable to propose any measures that would be appropriate and efficacious and at the same time not rowdy.

While loud and noisy tactics do not always pay off in relations with Moscow, discretion is hardly better. Then, of course, as an observer said recently in Paris, we could always believe that the Afghan rebels, Sakharov, and the Polish, Czech and other dissidents are just showing poor manners in being loud and noisy.

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Taking Pains With Energy Strategy

By Wayland Young

Lawyer: "You have been at pains in all your evidence, have you not, to emphasize..."

Witness: "I don't know if I've been at pains, but I have emphasized."

LONDON — Where are we? A whodunit criminal trial? A commercial case between two companies? We are in the fourth month of the Belvoir Enquiry. The Vale of Belvoir (pronounced Beaver) is a very pretty bit of the English Midlands, and in it the National Coal Board wants to dig one of the three mines it needs if it is to extract 534 million tons from the new coalfield it calls the North East Leicestershire Prospect. The witness is the landscape consultant to a local alliance of farmers and parish councils, and the lawyer appears for the National Coal Board.

There have been witnesses about air and water pollution, and road traffic, and new railways, and housing for miners, and farmland taken, and food production, and schools, and the Hunt, and restoring the canal, and the wild birds. Before it is over, more than 200 witnesses will have been called. But what are all these lawyers doing? The enquiry is conducted by an inspector, who is an eminent lawyer, and there are eight or 10 others in the room, most days.

In 1948 the Parliament of this densely inhabited island decided that any change in the use of any land should be subject to the permission of the local council. If the council refuses permission the applicant can appeal to the minister. And that, in essence, is what is happening here: the National Coal Board, charged by Parliament with the monopoly of coal mining in the most coal-favored country in Europe, is appealing to the minister against the local councils' refusal to permit the new mines. The same law is used for this mighty conflict and for an application to build a new garage beside a suburban house. Equality before the law goes deep in Britain.

Letters

Cocktail Time

In your "People" column of March 10 you mentioned Vyacheslav Molotov, his current obscurity, etc., and that in his prime he had cities and factories named after him.

I think you forgot the most important thing: "the cocktail!"

GEORGE R. TURPIN.

Frankfurt.

West-West Links Under New Strain

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS — The invasion of Afghanistan has brought not only sharp new tensions in East-West relations, but an important new question mark in the diplomatic call West-West — that is, European-American — relations.

The public statements have been double-edged, with European and American officials insisting at times that they are in full basic agreement, as did President Carter and Helmut Schmidt when the West German Chancellor visited Washington earlier this month, and letting their irritation and impatience show through clearly at other times.

Are the United States and its European allies drifting apart? As emphatically as government leaders protest that the answer is no, they are quick to acknowledge that serious gaps have developed in the communications needed to reach common views and decisions.

For the most part, Europeans are on the defensive, voicing the old complaints about a failure to consult. Criticism about the diplomatic machinery, the sheer human skill on the Washington end of the line, has rarely been so acerbic, and not only from the professional French snipers.

A Handicap

But the European countries' own inability to reach joint conclusions is an admitted handicap. It was visible again last week when Common Market foreign ministers met in Brussels. Despite early advertising that the government heads wanted them to be ready to advance some ideas on dealing with Afghanistan and the Middle East, the ministers bogged down almost exclusively in the vehement quarrel over Britain's share of the Community budget. In early February, the British proposed a Common Market position on East-West relations after Afghanistan. It hasn't been discussed in any depth.

Ironically, national positions don't really seem to be far apart on the critical issues — détente, the Middle East, the Gulf, the developing world. Nor, with the exception of the Arab-Israeli conflict, do they seem far from official American views. Still, internecine arguments, rivalries, what are believed to be the requirements of various domestic policies, continue to prevent the emergence of a clear European position.

Roy Jenkins, the president of the Common Market Commission, is known to be distressed at the time devoted to the budget issue in the face of the menacing international situation. Some sides have begun to wonder whether the political leaders are not purposely using up their energies on this struggle, among themselves so as to avoid the big, painful questions of the world.

'Finlandisation'

Some European critics have even used the dread word "Finlandization" to warn against efforts to accommodate the Soviet Union out of fear of retaliation, either now or when Moscow's expected post-invasion peace offensive develops. Initial fuzzy reactions in several European capitals, more or less justifying the invasion on the grounds of the Soviet phobia of "encirclement," its historic interest in Afghanistan and the area's distance from immediate European interests, did look like an effort at accommodation. But there has been an evolution of attitudes and an increasingly clear perception of the Soviet move

Startled

The Europeans, who keep asking how they can be sure after so many shifts that the United States will stick to its new course of firm resistance to the Russians, tend to be startled when they are asked what they might do to convince the United States to maintain this stand, if that is what they wish. Some among them say their views carry little weight, others say they must wait for the United States to make up its own mind, and still others say the European governments are simply not prepared to answer this hard question.

In any case, some senior diplomats see a crossroads developing in the Atlantic relationship after nearly two generations of fundamental cooperation. Drift could soon come if the determination to act together, and to be seen by both the Russians and their own publics to be acting together, is not effectively launched.

There is an institutional problem in the sense that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization covers a specific geographical area and the crisis spots now are outside its territory. But the crossroads is above all political. Beyond the exchange of assessments and intentions, European officials express hurt that Americans do not seem to understand how much it will cost them to take initiatives that might undermine détente in Europe, even when there is East-West cooperation. Yet these same officials have trouble suggesting European initiatives which might serve common Western interests. They say they do not understand American annoyance at their reluctance to follow, and their unwillingness to lead, at what they consider America's failure to give adequate warning and explanation of its decisions.

In the wartime alliance and the period of building the postwar alliance, Europe was not only deeply affected but had not even begun to create any institutions of its own. Still, there were individual leaders, sometimes even from small countries, who could stand up and speak to Americans in a way which encouraged their support. The United States felt it had partners, not recalcitrant relatives.

No one seems to be making even the effort now. Leading Europeans are unable to say why, beyond the now-conventional carping about personalities on the other side of borders. Despite all the modern conveniences provided by jets and satellites and radio telephones instantly available to government heads wherever they may be, this is a time when Europeans and Americans have been talking at, not to, each other.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials and preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

West New

By Flora Lewis Brezhnev, Kosygin, Suslov to Show at Conference

By Murray Seeger

NEW YORK, March 26 (LAT) — The Soviet leadership is set to attend a new summit meeting in a new location, a new format, and a new agenda. The meeting, which is expected to be held in the Kremlin, will feature the participation of Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, and Nikolai Suslov. The meeting is expected to be a significant event in the Soviet Union's foreign policy, as it will provide an opportunity for the Soviet leaders to discuss the current state of the world and the Soviet Union's role in it.

The meeting is expected to be a significant event in the Soviet Union's foreign policy, as it will provide an opportunity for the Soviet leaders to discuss the current state of the world and the Soviet Union's role in it. The meeting is expected to be a significant event in the Soviet Union's foreign policy, as it will provide an opportunity for the Soviet leaders to discuss the current state of the world and the Soviet Union's role in it.

ular Black Hotel Shut Rhodesian Crackdown

By Jacques Chafin

JURU, Rhodesia, March 26 (AP) — The police, given a free hand by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, have closed down the hotel today on grounds that it was a meeting place for Rhodesian supporters. The hotel, which was known as the Rhodesian Hotel, had been a popular meeting place for supporters of the Rhodesian government. The police said that they had found evidence that the hotel was being used as a base for the Rhodesian army.

Other incident an off-duty man was taken from one of the bars to a room where he was hit, tortured and robbed, the spokesman said. He, too, was taken to a second-floor window and thrown out, breaking a leg, the spokesman said.

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Bullet holes mar the windshield of a Soviet Army bus (above and right), which a Hungarian soldier shot and then used to crash through the border under machine gun fire into Austria.

Hungarian Soldier Flees To Austria in Stolen Bus

NICKELSDORF, Austria, March 26 (UPI) — A Hungarian soldier driving a stolen Soviet bus crashed through an Austrian-Hungarian border station today under fire from border guards.

Austrian police said that the soldier, whose name was withheld to protect his family in Hungary, came in full uniform and asked for political asylum.

South Americans Reportedly Sell Grain to Russia

TOKYO, March 26 (AP-DJ) — Increased grain shipments from South America appear to have largely offset the loss to the Soviet Union from the U.S. grain embargo, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

The ministry predicted that Soviet consumption of grain would drop only 3 percent in the current fiscal year, ending in September, from the 125 million tons of a year earlier.

This is primarily due to Argentina and Brazil boosting their exports of grain to the Russians, ministry officials said. They added that based on information from Japan's major commercial trading companies, a considerable amount of European grain has reached the Soviet Union recently.

Canada, Australia and the European Economic Community had agreed not to make up the losses created by the embargo.

The Foreign Ministry said Argentina recently decided to export an estimated 7 million tons of wheat and corn to the Soviet Union this year, compared with 2 million tons in 1979, and Brazil plans to increase bean shipments from 40,000 to 3 million tons.

In Washington yesterday, Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland said the federal government had spent \$66.1 million for 16.6 million bushels of wheat to help take up the slack in the U.S. market as a result of the embargo.

The defector drove to Austria in a bus carrying Soviet diplomatic license plates. He had stolen the bus from the Soviet occupation forces in the western Hungarian town of Győr, where he served his army term and where he left his parents and four sisters and brothers behind.

The defector was alone in the bus when he arrived, early in the morning, at the Hungarian border town of Hegyes. As he approached the first barrier before the border station he waved kindly to the sentry on the watchtower, pretending that he was on a legal mission.

After the sentry lifted the first barrier, the soldier raced on and crashed through the next two barriers, heading toward Austria. Hungarian border guards with submachine guns opened fire.

"We heard shooting on the Hun-

Attack Reported On French Plane

PARIS, March 26 (Reuters) — Libyan jet fighters fired warning bursts at a French reconnaissance aircraft patrolling 22 miles off the Libyan coast on Sunday, the newspaper Le Monde said today.

Quoting unidentified French sources, the paper said that two French-built Mirage 5 of the Libyan air force made several firing passes at the propeller-driven Dassault-Breguet Atlantic plane, which was not hit. There was no immediate official confirmation here of the incident.

Reconnaissance flights off the Libyan coast by French naval aircraft had become frequent since an attack by guerrillas on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa in January, the paper said. Tunisia accused Libyan authorities of organizing and arming the attackers but the charges were dismissed by Tripoli.

France sent aircraft and helicopters to Tunisia's aid and crowds sacked the French Embassy in Tripoli and the consulate in Benghazi soon afterward.



garian side and then we saw the bus racing through our checkpoint at full speed," an Austrian border official said. "As we finally stopped the bus on the outskirts of Vienna, the defector explained that he wanted to get away from the Hungarian border as far as possible and therefore ignored our signals to stop."

Austrian police officials said they counted five bullet holes in the windshield of the bus, which they returned to Hungary.

Rich Roman Kidnapped

ROME, March 26 (AP) — A wealthy Roman auto dealer was kidnapped by three masked men outside his home last night, police reported today. Tommaso Antolini, 49, was the ninth person to be abducted in Italy this year.

In his first book, "The Zero Degree of Writing," Mr. Barthes addressed what he termed "the mythology of literary language."

Then he attempted to discount the mythological elements of language of mass culture in his book, "Mythologies."

In these and later studies, his theme was the artificiality of all human communications systems. His expressed aim was "to attack and destroy the idea that signs are natural," especially when those signs reinforce "the essential enemy — the bourgeois norm."

Mr. Barthes was a major contributor to the journals Tel Quel, Communications and La Quinzaine Littéraire.

"For me the world is language," Mr. Barthes said recently. "People who talk. People who write."

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Obituaries

Roland Barthes, 64, Critic And Philosopher, in Paris

PARIS, March 26 (IHT) — Roland Barthes, 64, French philosopher and social critic, died today in a Paris hospital a month after being struck by a car, his publisher said.

Mr. Barthes had been considered his apparent to Jean-Paul Sartre's preeminent position in French intellectual life. Mr. Sartre, an existentialist philosopher, playwright and novelist, was hospitalized here last week for treatment of pulmonary edema, a lung ailment.

Mr. Barthes was described by American critic Susan Sontag as "the most consistently intelligent of the most important and useful critics" to have emerged anywhere in the past quarter century.

Mr. Barthes, a professor at the College de France, was hospitalized Feb. 25 after he was struck by a car while crossing the Rue des Ecoles near the Sorbonne.

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Roland Barthes

and the Marx Brothers. One of Hollywood's biggest myths has sweater girl Lana Turner being discovered while perched on a stool at the Schwab's fountain.

George Hutchinson LONDON, March 26 (AP) — British political journalist George Hutchinson, 59, died of cancer today. He was former publicity director for the Conservative Party serving under Prime Ministers Harold Macmillan and Sir Alec Douglas-Home. He was a columnist for the magazine Spectator; the newspapers The Times and Daily Telegraph.

Walter Susskind BERKELEY, Calif., March 26 (AP) — Walter Susskind, 65, former director of the St. Louis, Cincinnati and Toronto symphonies, died yesterday. He recently had been serving as musical adviser for the Cincinnati Orchestra.

Pierre Etchebaster NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT) — Pierre Etchebaster, 86, whose domination of court tennis has not been matched in any other sport, died Monday at his home in St. Jean-de-Luz, France.

For 26 years, Mr. Etchebaster reigned unbeaten as the world champion of a complicated sport, the forerunner of all racket sports, first played by the English aristocracy. The son of a Basque baker, Mr. Etchebaster frustrated many of the world leaders in business and industry who took up the sport.

By 1928 he was the world champion in court tennis, a title he retained until his retirement from the game in 1954 at the age of 60. He then taught on the staff of John Hay Whitney, the industrialist and financier, before returning to France five years ago. Mr. Etchebaster also taught for many years in the Racquet and Tennis Club in New York.

Jack Schwab HOLLYWOOD, March 26 (AP) — Jack Schwab, 75, founder of Hollywood's famed Schwab's Drug Store, died March 17 in Cedars Sinai Medical Center, it was disclosed Monday.

Mr. Schwab opened his first pharmacy-restaurant nearly a half century ago and saw it become a movie land institution with a clientele that included Robert Taylor, Shelley Winters, Damon Runyon

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Service to the Austrian Economy

Major Demographic Switch

Americans Abandoning Urban Life For Pleasures of 'Countrified Cities'

By John Herbers

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C. (NYT) — Since the early 1970s, census estimates have been showing a spreading out of the American population, from the cities and suburbs to the countryside, a trend so persistent and widespread that authorities now view it as a major national phenomenon with broad economic, social and political implications.

From 1970 to 1980, areas outside the orbit of the cities showed a net gain of about three million people, growing more rapidly than metropolitan areas or the population as a whole, according to the latest estimates by the Bureau of the Census. In the previous decade and for most of this century, it was the metropolitan areas that gained millions in population.

"With the possible exception of a brief period during the heart of the Great Depression, we do not appear in the modern history of our country ever to have had a previous time when nonmetropolitan population growth rates exceeded metropolitan rates," wrote Calvin Beale of the population studies group in the Department of Agriculture.

The exact numbers will not be known until the 1980 census has been taken. But it seems clear that the nation's population, industry and commerce, once clumped together in the cities, are being broadcast far and wide in a movement that has called for the commitment of vast new resources and has made the United States much more dependent on the automobile as energy becomes scarce and costly.

When dawn breaks over the North Carolina coastal plain here, Nash County's 586 square miles at first seem as remote and hushed as in years past. By the time the sun is up, however, the county's new blacktop roads are alive with cars.

They come creeping from old farmhouses, from subdivisions tucked into wooded areas and meadows, from trailer parks and houses along the highways. And they head for work in any one of 120 industries in the county, most of them newcomers in the last decade.

President Carter acknowledged the back-to-land movement on Dec. 20 when he announced his small community and rural development policy.

'More Diverse'

"The demographic trends of the 1950s and 1960s, the migration of people from the rural areas into the cities, has reversed," he said. "Since 1970 the population of the rural areas has increased 40 percent more than has the population in our urban centers. The rural economy is growing. It's become more diverse."

The thinning of the population has not meant a return to farm life, except in a limited sense, or to the small-town America depicted in the novels of Sinclair Lewis and the paintings of Norman Rockwell.

The movement is fueled not by agriculture but by industry, mining and service jobs, retirement pensions and easy access to highways. The new growth areas cannot be classified as rural, suburban or urban in the way most people think of those terms; they are a mixture of all three.

J. C. Doherty, a former Agriculture Department official who headed the division of rural planning, calls many of these areas "countrified cities." Others have said that "countrified cities" applies just as well. Industrial and white-collar workers and executives have integrated with farmers and ranchers.

Not all rural counties are growing. About one-fifth of them, mostly in the Great Plains and in the Corn Belt, where big farms and fertile land predominate, have continued to lose population. But on the whole, according to 1978 estimates, the nonmetropolitan counties in every region showed substantial population gains.

The cities are losing population and jobs not only to these rural areas, with their own identities and economic bases, but also to counties on the outer ring of the suburbs. These areas, classified as metropolitan for statistical purposes, frequently have the characteristics of rural America: open space, farms, low population density and scattered small towns and villages. Their growth, however, is dependent on the city economy, and their residents tend to identify with the sports teams and other institutions of the city.

The new growth of communities in the hinterlands, divorced from the cities, is evident in such diverse regions as southern New Hampshire, where houses are lined up like boxcars along once-remote roads; central Illinois, where factories have sprung up in the cornfields; the Ozark mountains, where retirement, industry and recreation have brought an economic bonanza; and the hard-scrabble counties of West Virginia and Wyoming, where mining is expanding.

There are many causes underlying the movement, and many experts have concluded it is no aberration but an outgrowth of the trends of American history.

One is the dispersal of industry. New technology has permitted corporations to establish highly sophisticated manufacturing plants in small communities, where they have found productivity to be high. Industrialists and commu-

nity leaders all say that people are willing to work for less in order to live in the country, and performance on the job is high because employers can be selective. Their files are bulging with applications.

Interstate highways and systems of expressways and paved rural roads made the dispersal possible. So did the scattering of state college systems and vocational schools through rural areas. The New York State University system, for example, expanded to 30 campuses in the state. Many community colleges or vocational schools gear their instruction to the need of an industry promising to locate nearby.

In Nashville, the once sleepy town that is the seat of Nash County, Robert Bridwell, the planning director, has a large map of the county showing the locations of all the new subdivisions.

"Even if they don't live on farms, as many of them do, they prefer to live in subdivisions away from town," he said. "In the past year alone, 26 new subdivisions were started on locations throughout the county, usually by farmers who sold off a piece of their land. No water and sewer systems. Just wells and septic tanks."

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Outer Ring

Cariye, Ill., in Clinton County, is 50 miles from central St. Louis. Nonetheless, Clinton County and its forests, farmlands and villages were designated a few years ago as an official part of the St. Louis metropolitan area.

By the federal definition, Clinton County had enough long-distance commuters to be considered part of greater St. Louis, giving the area a diameter of more than 100 miles.

Life in the outer metropolitan ring of cities throughout the United States is very much tied to the lifeblood of the city's commerce and social patterns.

So far have the cities spread that the nation's 288 metropolitan areas now cover about one-fifth of the total land area. Unless the federal government changes its definition of metropolitan character, that area will be much larger after the 1980 census. The latest census estimates indicate that the fastest growth has been taking place in counties lying next to the sprawling metropolitan areas.

In the 1970s, said John Long of the population division of the Bureau of the Census, population trends in the United States were "virtually all in the direction of deconcentration." This brought not only a new way of life for millions of American families but also new problems for both the new settlers and those left behind.

Some authorities fear that the influx of new residents, largely without planning, may severely damage the very countryside they seek. Others are concerned about whether the United States can afford the enormous investment required for new development — in schools, shopping centers, hotels, water and sewer lines, streets and roads — when both the low population growth, about 8 percent in the past decade, and the relative youth of existing facilities in the cities and suburbs mean that extensive new construction is not really necessary.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, who has been conducting hearings on strategies to conserve energy, said the spread into rural areas has left unused much of the capacity of urban schools, hospitals, fire stations and other facilities, and it has made mass transit either unfeasible or too expensive.

"We may have mortgaged our future in order to purchase present life-styles and patterns," James Roberts of Resource Planning Associates in Washington told the Reuss committee.

But the growth continues unabated. Douglas County, Colo., a wooded, hilly area south of Denver, is typical of the nation's fastest growing counties. Its 1970 population of 8,400 has reached an estimated 23,500, partly because Johns-Manville Corp. built its world headquar-

ters in a foothills valley, and other corporations have set up factories in the countryside. The Dallas-Ft. Worth metropolitan area covers 14 counties and 750 square miles. Within this area, every three weeks, about 1,000 more people move in than move out, and many of them head for the country rather than the suburbs or urban sprawl. And the area's growth patterns are evolving to accommodate living in outlying places.

"We are seeing a multiple-nuclei arrangement of industrial centers in several areas that will accommodate business and residential development," said John Rees, director of the Southwest Center for Economic and Community Development.

The big losers, in both jobs and population, have been the cities, particularly in the Northeast and Middle West.

Many cities — New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago — have retained or revived a vital inner core that has undergone a second form of renewal. Middle class residents have returned and refurbished old houses and other buildings. Convention centers, hotels and other facilities have been built to attract tourists. Office buildings have continued to go up for finance and commerce.

But beyond that development, once prosperous working-class neighborhoods have been thinning out. In New York, for example, Manhattan is booming but the outlying communities are losing population. One congressional district, the 21st in the Bronx, has lost 40 percent since 1970.

The spread to the countryside usually has occurred no matter what the state of the metropolitan area. The St. Louis metropolitan area has had no more than marginal growth since 1970, but retaining a population of about 2.5 million. But the central city and some close-in suburbs have had a rapid loss as areas on the periphery gained.

The same thing has happened in Nashville, whose population has grown. It was one of the few cities in the United States that tried to stop the outward flight by combining its city and county governments in the 1960s. Since then, however, two interstate highways, new shopping centers and new factories have spread the metropolitan area over eight counties.

Those who move to the country areas give a wide range of reasons for their choice. The cost of housing is a major one. The dispersal of factories has made it possible to buy a house for \$50,000 on a lake in northern Arkansas and live no farther from the job than a New York or Washington suburbanite who has paid \$100,000 for a similar house.

But it is a movement that transcends economic considerations and has a strong emotional appeal. Scholars such as Daniel Elazar, director of the Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University, view the movement as being consistent with the history of Americans, who have engaged in great migrations ever since the nation was founded — across the continent, to the farmlands, into the cities and outward into the suburbs. He sees the movement as "dynamic and essentially progressive, although fraught with problems."

Recent rises in gasoline costs and the prospects of energy becoming increasingly scarce and expensive has set off speculation as to whether the movement may slow down.

"No one knows at this point what will happen," said Long of the Census Bureau. "But the trend is so strong that it would be a mistake to say that its end is a foregone conclusion."

Defenders of rural growth are quick to rebut any suggestion that living in the country poses any undue drain on energy. Alex Mercurio, assistant secretary of agriculture for rural development, says country dwellers use less energy than those in the cities and suburbs, even when they commute long distances.

"They burn wood for heat, they can better take advantage of solar energy and they don't commute as far as people in the suburbs," he said. Several studies have shown that long distance commuting by automobile is common both in the country and the suburbs.

Jack Watson, President Carter's assistant for intergovernmental relations, says "this administration's policy, both urban and rural, is against sprawl," a policy that is directed at controlling growth in one area or the other, not directing it toward either the cities or rural areas.

A new policy initiative designed to conserve energy and other resources would deny federal aid to any commercial development, such as a shopping center, whose construction would threaten any existing facility, such as a town area trying to rebuild.

The new policy is not old enough to have been tested, but in the past the federal government has generally aided the movement from the cities, first to the suburbs and across the countryside, by subsidizing the housing, highways, colleges, research and recreational facilities.

Recently, a strong rural-interest group rate from the farm bloc has emerged to work with urban and suburban interests for aid. The National Association of Counties, for example, has been gaining as a lobbying and the National League of Cities has called a small cities task force headed by Fredrickson, mayor of Scotland Neck, N.C., population 3,000.

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And the government is spreading its aid. Even as the Carter administration was announcing its urban policy in 1978, the White House was at work on ways to assure more aid to rural areas. Small communities had been eligible for various federal grants under the Rural Development Act and other laws; there was a grounds for complaints about the ability to get response from such agencies as Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development.

Watson set up an interagency committee to get results — the building of health centers in rural areas, for example.

Officials in the new growth areas want aid and advice are needed to cope with the problems.

Crime, although still relatively low, has been increasing faster in rural areas than in the cities. Small towns that have been in decline for decades are now being pressed to provide a better public services. "They want to away from high taxes, but they still want all services such as good schools and garbage collection," said Glenn Griffin of the Southern Illinois Planning Organization.



During day Carl Head works as foreman at the Aeroquip Corp.



In his off-hours he helps his father run their farm in Arkansas.

ters in a foothills valley, and other corporations have set up factories in the countryside.

The Dallas-Ft. Worth metropolitan area covers 14 counties and 750 square miles. Within this area, every three weeks, about 1,000 more people move in than move out, and many of them head for the country rather than the suburbs or urban sprawl. And the area's growth patterns are evolving to accommodate living in outlying places.

"We are seeing a multiple-nuclei arrangement of industrial centers in several areas that will accommodate business and residential development," said John Rees, director of the Southwest Center for Economic and Community Development.

The big losers, in both jobs and population, have been the cities, particularly in the Northeast and Middle West.

Many cities — New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago — have retained or revived a vital inner core that has undergone a second form of renewal. Middle class residents have returned and refurbished old houses and other buildings. Convention centers, hotels and other facilities have been built to attract tourists. Office buildings have continued to go up for finance and commerce.

But beyond that development, once prosperous working-class neighborhoods have been thinning out. In New York, for example, Manhattan is booming but the outlying communities are losing population. One congressional district, the 21st in the Bronx, has lost 40 percent since 1970.

The spread to the countryside usually has occurred no matter what the state of the metropolitan area. The St. Louis metropolitan area has had no more than marginal growth since 1970, but retaining a population of about 2.5 million. But the central city and some close-in suburbs have had a rapid loss as areas on the periphery gained.

The same thing has happened in Nashville, whose population has grown. It was one of the few cities in the United States that tried to stop the outward flight by combining its city and county governments in the 1960s. Since then, however, two interstate highways, new shopping centers and new factories have spread the metropolitan area over eight counties.

Those who move to the country areas give a

wide range of reasons for their choice. The cost of housing is a major one. The dispersal of factories has made it possible to buy a house for \$50,000 on a lake in northern Arkansas and live no farther from the job than a New York or Washington suburbanite who has paid \$100,000 for a similar house.

But it is a movement that transcends economic considerations and has a strong emotional appeal.

Scholars such as Daniel Elazar, director of the Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University, view the movement as being consistent with the history of Americans, who have engaged in great migrations ever since the nation was founded — across the continent, to the farmlands, into the cities and outward into the suburbs. He sees the movement as "dynamic and essentially progressive, although fraught with problems."

Recent rises in gasoline costs and the prospects of energy becoming increasingly scarce and expensive has set off speculation as to whether the movement may slow down.

'Strong Trend'

"No one knows at this point what will happen," said Long of the Census Bureau. "But the trend is so strong that it would be a mistake to say that its end is a foregone conclusion."

Defenders of rural growth are quick to rebut any suggestion that living in the country poses any undue drain on energy. Alex Mercurio, assistant secretary of agriculture for rural development, says country dwellers use less energy than those in the cities and suburbs, even when they commute long distances.

"They burn wood for heat, they can better take advantage of solar energy and they don't commute as far as people in the suburbs," he said. Several studies have shown that long distance commuting by automobile is common both in the country and the suburbs.

Jack Watson, President Carter's assistant for intergovernmental relations, says "this administration's policy, both urban and rural, is against sprawl," a policy that is directed at controlling growth in one area or the other, not directing it toward either the cities or rural areas.

A new policy initiative designed to conserve energy and other resources would deny federal aid to any commercial development, such as a shopping center, whose construction would

threaten any existing facility, such as a town area trying to rebuild.

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Argentine Regime, Courted by U.S. and Russia, Beaming Over Success in Suppressing Terrorism

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — Argentina's military regime began its fifth year in power this week, courted diplomatically by both the United States and the Soviet Union and solidly united on domestic political and economic goals.

The ruling junta of three service commanders, which presides over the government headed by President Jorge Videla, said in a message that international opinion had come to admire the success of Argentina's armed forces in destroying armed leftist extremist organizations here.

"In a world where almost inconceivable acts of violence are taking place, Argentina is living in an exceptional situation that merits serious consideration," the message said.

During the first three years of President Carter's administration, concern over widespread human-rights violations arising out of the repression of guerrilla organizations overshadowed all other aspects of U.S.-Argentine relations. All military aid was suspended and the United States publicly condemned Argentina's military while seeking the release of prisoners here by diplomatic means.

Report on Victims

The repression started after the overthrow of President Isabel Peron on March 24, 1976, and was at a peak until late 1978. At least 5,000 persons were reportedly killed and human rights groups estimate that 7,000 to 10,000 persons have disappeared, most after being detained by security forces.

This period is documented in a 400-page report prepared by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission after a visit here last November. The report is expected to be issued after it is given a final review by the commission, which is meeting in Washington this week.

But the Carter administration has begun a major revision of its policy toward Argentina. This country of 27 million persons bought \$2 billion worth of U.S. goods last year. It is a major grain exporter and an emerging nuclear power, with the most advanced technology in Latin America.

The review began when evidence started to accumulate last year that Argentina's military authorities were restructuring the worst of the violence by the security forces and bringing the anti-guerrilla campaign under centralized control. Fewer than 10 disappearances have been reported since last July.

The U.S. effort to improve relations quickened after the Soviet Union intervened militarily in Afghanistan. The U.S. ban on wheat and feed grain exports to the Soviet Union was seriously weakened by Argentina's readiness to partly fill the gap, and Gen. Andrew Goodpastor, the commander of the U.S. Military Academy, was sent here in January in an unsuccessful effort to get the government to support the boycott.

The Soviet Union is buying so heavily here that the price of corn is \$40 a ton above the price in Chicago. This windfall is welcomed by Argentine farmers, who expect sales of grains and oilseeds to the Soviet Union this year to exceed six million tons, despite a poor corn and sorghum harvest because of drought.

The failure of Gen. Goodpastor's mission did not discourage Washington from trying to increase commercial sales to Argentina. Undersecretary of commerce Luther Hodges Jr. came here last month to assure the Argentine authorities that the U.S. Export-Import Bank would provide \$700 million to finance construction of a big hydroelectric dam on the Parana River and supply turbines and generators if U.S. companies were given the contract.

There has also been friction between the United States and Argentina over the transfer of nuclear technology. Argentina embarked

on a nuclear program 20 years ago and installed its first commercial reactor in 1974 with a West German company providing the equipment.

A second reactor is under construction with Canadian technology.

The United States objected, however, when Argentina contracted with West Germany for a third reactor using heavy water to be provided by a plant to be built here by a Swiss company. Heavy water production is what the United States defines as "sensitive" technology, since it could be part of a fuel system leading to production and separation of plutonium, which could be used in atomic weapons. The United States brought pressure on West Germany to insist on safeguard inspections of Argentine nuclear facilities as a condition for the reactor sale.

High-level West German negotiators have been discussing the conditions of the \$2-billion reactor deal and, according to the president of Argentina's atomic energy commission, an agreement was reached last week.

Gen. Smith, President Carter's chief negotiator on nuclear disarmament, has been here since Sunday for what has been called broad negotiations on several subjects, including nuclear technology.

As Mr. Smith arrived, Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission sent a mission to the Soviet Union to discuss "a program of nuclear cooperation."

Peron Release Sought

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Former President Isabel Peron's lawyer has asked the court for her release from detention under a law punishing people for inmates who have served two-thirds of their sentences. Mrs. Peron, held since the armed forces overthrew her regime in March, 1976, faces a maximum sentence of 30 years in one of the last corruption cases for which she is being tried.

British Mothers Say Drug Deforms Babies

LONDON (AP) — A group of British mothers have appealed to Parliament for a ban on a U.S.-made morning-sickness pill they claim caused deformities in their children.

The 20 mothers said that they may file suit in the United States against the makers of the drug, Bendectin — marketed in Britain as Debendox — whose safety was the subject of a Florida trial that ended last week.

The drug's maker, Richardson-Merrell Inc. of Wilton, Conn., says that the substance, which has been taken by 30 million women in its 27 years on the market, is safe and does not cause birth defects.

In the Orlando, Fla., trial, a jury awarded \$20,000 to Michael and Elizabeth Mekdec, whose son David was born with a sunken chest and malformed right arm. The jury did not, however, rule in favor of punitive damages against the company.

The mothers were met at the House of Commons by Jack Ashley, a Labor Party lawmaker active in seeking compensation for Britain's 400 Thalidomide children in the early 1960s. Mr. Ashley has formally asked the government to suspend marketing of the drug.



Isabel Peron



Lt. Gen. Jorge Videla

Argentine Regime

Theater in Paris

Incis Perrin: A Solo Master of Mirth

Thomas Quinn Currier
S. March 26 (IHT) —
Incis Perrin, a solo master of mirth, is a political comedian who can top Francis Poulis in any loud laughter. Proof of this is to be found in the e des Champs-Elysees in a one-man program to "Perrin le bien," he keeps a house in nonstop hoofs of over two hours.

by solo stage exposures are as exploits for few can survive. For one genuine artist, imitable Ruth Draper, by herself could create the of a complete play in each brief sketches, we have had upon dozens of aspirants only imparted to their audience of serving a 20-year military confinement.

servatoire graduate, Perrin's debut at the Comedie, where he soon captured in with his tickling

characterizations in Moliere and with his inventive mise-en-scene of Moliere's *Le Bourgeois gentilhomme*. On the boulevards he appeared in an adaptation of Woody Allen's "Play It Again, Sam" for a season, and he has been in the movies, though not having the reputation features of the *jeune premiere*, he has been assigned to playing dumb domestics and non-U archaeologists. This has not stood in his way, for he is inclined to steal every scene he is in and will, of course, eventually emerge as a star screen comic.

What does he do at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees? He does almost everything imaginable and all he does is shot through with his engaging, contagious zest. Gerard Lambert is credited for the material, but Perrin makes it his own in performance.

He makes his entrance after an invisible battle with the locked doors of the decor. Like all natural humorists he is funny at first

glance. A wonderful sense of spontaneity marks his comportment. He seems to be effortlessly hilarious. He converses with his absent dog, he fumbles helplessly with coins in trying to negotiate an important call in a telephone booth; he discusses misogy and, after reference to a dictionary, denies the charge and makes off after a passing lady. He operates as a crepe vendor, does a knockabout turn in a lampoon of Donald O'Connor's "Make 'em Laugh" number, plays ferocious tennis, impersonates an inmate of a senior citizen clinic, discourses on insomnia and the hereafter, and in the finale comes out in the garb of a classic harlequin — which he is. He is a whole revue in himself, one of the best in town.

"Une chambre pour enfant sage" (at the Theatre Tristan Bernard) suggests a Grand Guignol thriller gone wrong. Its scene is an American prison during a night of thunderstorms and it tells of the torment of a warden who is told to oversee the deposit of a young woman (who may be innocent and with whom during her last hours he falls in love) in the electric chair.

It is harrowing session, with the shadow of the "chair" substituting for the customary shadow of the guillotine, due to being set in the United States of the 1950s. Its dramatic resembles that of some old-fashioned movie and its dialogue is dirty enough to serve in a permissive Hollywood film. Roger Hanin is the conscience-stricken man and Catherine Rostre the childlike girl marked for execution. On a dimmed stage they reel off their long tirades to the best of their abilities, while Roger Dumas, though of genial countenance, is a stony-hearted jailer.

The affable Enrico Macias is at the Olympia, to the delight of his army of fans. He sings in French and Arabic and is of exceptionally ingratiating personality. The outstanding selections of his program are "Le mendiant de l'amour," "Le grand pardon" and "Juif Espagnol." There is exotic flavor to his accompaniment — his father, Sylvain Gheranassa, playing an Oriental violin in his orchestra. In all, a variety spectacle of the first chop.

The Petit Odeon, under the Comedie-Francoise auspices, specializes in giving plays at late-afternoon matinees. A few weeks ago it presented one of the great miniature dramas of the century, Strindberg's "Creduliers," with Jacques Toja (recently appointed the Comedie-Francoise's administrator) as the tricked husband. It enjoyed such success that it is to be brought back for an extended run in June. Meanwhile, one of the most empty of playlets is holding the tiny theater's stage. This is "A cingante ans de decouverte" by Denise Chatelet, who plays its leading part that of a daughter impatient with her mother, whose qualities she never appreciates until after the latter's death. Aside from the dull squabbles of the pair, its only innovation is the disclosing of the mother answering a call of nature, an unnecessary and certainly undramatic invasion of privacy.

One wonders why the management of the House of Moliere has settled for such a nonsequit script. A vast treasury of powerful and amusing one-act plays is available. Among them are many that have never been seen in France and those that have been seen are worth a second look and would be new to student audiences.

April 12, Dany's Midnight Runners are at the Palais March 30 at 5 and Jack Hammer is appearing nightly at Don Camille as is Joe Turner at Les Calvados.

ON TOUR — Units of the Country Music Festival in Frankfurt at the Festhalle March 29-30, Zurich March 30 at the Hallenstadion, Paris March 31-April 1 at the Hippodrome de Paris, London April 4-7 at the Wembley Arena and in Rotterdam April 6-7 at the Ahoy. Included among the performers are: Emoryn Harris, Charley Pride, Charlie Rich, Commander Cody, Ray Scott, Bobby Bare, Carl Perkins, Stella Parton, Chubby Lane, Suzanne Klee. Gary Numan will be in March March 27 at the Congress of the Deutsche Museum, in Vienna the 28th at the Stadthalle and in Paris the 29th at the Palais de la Ville. The 31st at the Olympia and in March the 31st at the Olympia and in March the 31st at the Olympia.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Beverages

Tea Blending: A Very British Art

By Sandra Salmons

ANDOVER, England (NYT) — This building 65 miles southwest of London may be the driest spot in England. Although the rain may fall heavily outside, it is bone-dry inside the building where Twinings, tea merchants since 1706, processes, blends and packages its specialty teas. Scents of Lapsang souchong, Assam, Darjeeling, Earl Grey and spiced teas mingle in the air, but the machinery is hosed clean with air pressure between blends.

"Tea absorbs smells like blotting paper," explained Samuel Twining, the concern's export director. For more than two centuries the English have been perfecting the art of blending the teas they import from the tea gardens, or plantations, of Asia and Africa.

'British Specialty'

"Blending is a British specialty," commented James Munday, marketing director for the London Tea Council, a trade organization that encourages tea drinking. "We have a peculiar situation where we are an exporter of tea, although we don't grow a leaf of it ourselves."

Last year Britain shipped abroad 29,000 tons of blended tea, of which 1,500 tons went to the United States. Twinings accounted for 1,000 of the 1,500.

Like the other British companies, Twinings buys its tea at auctions in India, Sri Lanka and other producer countries as well as every Monday at the London sale held at the Tea Council in the Sir John Lyon House near St. Paul's Cathedral.

Two to 30 different kinds of tea can go into the final blends and, while the individual teas vary with the season, soil and other factors, the blends themselves may not. Each blend is compared with previous blends to insure consistency.

"Some teas are in a blend for their density, some for the quality of their liquor," said Roy Palmer, a Twinings tea taster for 30 years. The "liquor" he referred to was the liquid itself. "We have to make slight adjustments each time we make a blend."

In the Twinings tea laboratory, a whitewashed room with long rows of tasting bowls, gleaming copper kettles and a stainless-steel spittoon, seven tasters, including Palmer, are employed in blending teas. Like wine tasting, it is a skill cultivated over many years. "It's experience," said Palmer. "It takes about five years before a taster can really buy tea on his own."

For any blend, the teas are first mixed together on a sheet of paper and "nosed" for smell. Some tasters also listen to the tea, rubbing the leaves together to determine whether they are dry and crisp.

A sample blend is weighed out into a pot, freshly

boiling water is added and the tea is allowed to steep for six minutes — timed by an alarm clock — before the liquor is drained into a bowl. The taster reads the wet leaves, or infusions — not for fortunes, but quality. "A good quality leaf produces a golden infusion," said Sidney Mumford, a 20-year veteran of tea tasting.

Using a shallow soup spoon, each taster "slurps" up to 500 brews a day, savoring each before spitting it out. In the tasters' vocabulary, an Assam blend should be "malty." Darjeeling should have a "muscatel" flavor and Lapsang souchong should taste "larry." In fact, a good Lapsang "smells like old moccasins," said Twining, adding hastily, "It's very refreshing on a hot summer day."

Twining, 46, who served a long apprenticeship as a "potboy" for the concern's tea tasters, then was a manager of tea gardens and a buyer at auctions, would seem to have tea in his veins.

His office walls are hung with the portraits of famous ancestors beginning with the first Thomas Twining, who in the early 1700s began offering tea as an added attraction at his coffeehouse on the Strand. (With the building now used as a coffee and tea saleroom, the Twinings claim to have operated longer in the same trade from the same address than has any other British family.)

What about herbal teas? "They're not teas," Twining said quickly. While Twinings began selling some herbal infusions — no one in the company says "herbal tea" — five years ago, Twining explained, "we're very careful not to mix the two. In Germany, more herbal infusions than tea are drunk. It's absolutely shocking."

Still, Twinings' herbal-infusion business has been growing as its business in the United States has grown. Twining acknowledges, almost disdainfully, that herbal infusions are "very medicinal." But he and his colleagues, like most tea drinkers in this country, discount the concern among some Americans about the health effects of the caffeine and tannins in tea.

Twining is also emphatic on the subject of tea-making. A teapot may be china, silver or glass, but aluminum and pewter are taboo. His formula: The water should be just at the boiling point when it is poured into the warmed pot. Tea should be brewed for three to five minutes. Afterward the pot should be rinsed with water only, and once a month rubbed down with baking soda.

The Twinings people believe that tea cozies, beloved by English housewives, should be outlawed because they allow the tea to steep too long. Milk may be added to most teas, but not sugar, which numbs the palate.

Language

Triumph of Misquotation

By William Safire

NEW YORK (NYT) — "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil," wrote Edmund Burke, "is for good men to do nothing."

I like that quotation. (I like the noun "quotation," too, better than "quote," but don't quote me on that.) That widely known saying by the British political leader of the late 18th century is often used to revile eligible voters who fail to vote, and is used by activists to inveigh against pacifists.

The trouble is that it may be a phony. When I used the "triumph of evil" quotation recently to condemn complacency, a man named Hamilton A. Long wrote to ask where and when Burke had said it. I looked for Burke's aphorism in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, 14th edition: there it was, page 454, cited in a letter from Burke to William Smith on Jan. 9, 1795. Condescendingly, I dropped Long a note telling him to do his homework.

Springing the Trap

Then the quotation sleuth sprung his trap. "It's not in that letter," Long replied. "Nor any other source quoted in the quotations books I've found. They are false sources." He enclosed a letter from the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose president general, Mrs. Doris Pike White, had said in 1961: "The theme for this year is the old adage, 'For evil to triumph, good men need only do nothing,' made immortal by Edmund Burke." The DAR historical researcher gave Long the correct quotation (apologizing for the "adage" version) and cited "The Great Quotations" by George Seldes as her source. Long scrawled across the copy: "Seldes admits he can't find correct reference." Plainly, the DAR researcher had added: "A penciled notation in the copy I consulted reads: 'From a letter to Thomas Mercey.'" Replied Long with scorn: "No good."

Putting Long in his place became important. I wrote the British Library for the citation with which suitable upstance could be forthcoming. The representative of the Head of the Department of Printed Books replied, "I have been unable to discover the source," and directed me to the Library of Congress — presumably because Burke was a noted friend of the colonials.

The Library of Congress phrase-detective crew has been down this trail before; George Seldes warned them about Long's challenge.

Meanwhile, over at Bartlett's, the editor working on the next edition came up with a speech Burke gave in Parliament on April 23, 1770, titled "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents." In that address, the British politician said, "When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

I am reluctant to send that almost-in-the-bullseye reference to Hamilton A. Long because I can envision his probable response: "So what? Thousands of people have said something similar. Why are you and the Quotation Establishment attributing this to Burke? If you can't find a source — and I've read every page of his nine volumes of letters — then confess your ignorance and strike the quotation from all the reference books in the future. Stop perpetuating error!"

Seekers after truth, as well as dotting quotemen everywhere, must reluctantly salute the icon-busting Long. The only thing necessary for the triumph of misquotation is for wiseguys to do nothing. Unless some Burkanian scholar refutes him with the genuine citation, that chunk of concentrated wisdom directed to "good men" is declared counterfeit. Evil has triumphed; good guys need do nothing.

The London Stage

Private Lives' Lives On

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, March 26 (IHT) —
The greatest comedy in the English language is the importance of being private. It is a technical of immense difficulty for serious light comedians up to stooges. The second most farcical scene in dramatic literature is the scene in which a woman should be struck like a gong. It is more of an and, anyway, now considered unfeminist and allusion of any kind. A di-
tupple honeymooning with a partner meet accidentally in the south of France, they prefer being married to, and run away together. And that, across three en-
is more or less that. Noel Coward first sent the Gertrude Lawrence, who had written it as a kind of for non-casting her in his "best" one account of her being good enough for his wife's reply was "Nothing it be fixed." "The only be fixed," replied Noel, "your performance," and he started rehearsals, over by Robert Montgomery. B. Stern in the villa Lawd appropriately rented on.

Conflicting Views

the summer of 1930, and they opened in London also the Phoenix Theatre wrote that it was like "buckets of gold" being around the stage. But simple McPherson also night sitting next to of Arabia — approved, added that he had closely the script and failed to "a single redundant syllable" and Gertrude Lawrence did it for 12 weeks in London. Another 12 on Broadway, boredom threshold in once being somewhat low; played Elyot again, she and Amanda once more, for 1940 at a summer theater. Cod 50 the whole "Noel 36" legend rests on 24 of a scratchy record. The great love scene is re-
-chase 3 1/2 minutes, mainly -flessness of Norfolk and of cheap music.

nce that time scarcely a passed without "Private

ing staged somewhere in and usually fairly badly.

major London revival was ago, with Robert Stephens

neasy and his then-wife Smith unaccountably doing

of Margaret Rutherford.

praise be, the Greenwich

id come up with a winner,

ply to the casting of a

d Maria Aitken who, since

ture retirement of Kay

of and equally premature

Kay Kendall, is the nearest

Magazine Folds

March 26 (IHT) — Paris

a weekly publication

Jan. 9 by the Expansion

g group and modeled after

magazines in the United

ated publication with the

ed today.

our stage has ever come to that leggy aristocratic jokiness which was Gertrude Lawrence's peculiarly evanescent stock in trade.

Aitken makes a perfectly ravishing Amanda and the miracle is that Michael Jayston, cast against type as Elyot, manages to keep up with her largely by reminding us of the underlying seriousness and sadness of a play about two people who find it impossible to live apart and equally impossible to live together.

The director at (and of) the Greenwich, Alan Strachan, was involved in both the Mermaid Theatre's nostalgic songfests, "Cowardly Castard" and "Cole," and this new production exudes a kind of 1930s confidence. True, it is a little anachronistic to have Elyot at the piano doing a rendering of "These Foolish Things" which was actually written some months after the play, but beyond that the period accuracy is well-nigh faultless and, Ian Collier in the old Laurence Olivier role makes a splendidly bustling stooge as does Jenny Quaye playing the unfortunate Sybil (so christened to allow Elyot to utter his immortal "Don't quibble, Sybil").

It will be said if this production does not find a central London home for the summer, not least because of Aitken's rare ability to stand around like an elegant alcoholic lamp post, and her even rarer ability to indicate that Amanda, despite having all the emotional stability of a shuntlecock, is actually a real and touching and enchanting woman instead of the period caricature she can all too easily become in less understanding hands.

Arts Agenda

PARIS — Maurice Ravel's *Ballet of the 20th Century* will be the Theatre des Champs-Elysees from March 31 through April 19 with three different programs, two of them to works by Moller in choreography by Ravel (from March 31) and John Neschneider (from April 5), and Ravel's *Les Biches* (from April 15).

ZURICH — Three ballets by George Balanchine will be given as the premiere by the Zurich Ballet on April 12, staged by Peter de Marry, the company's director, and conducted by Andre Franzen. The three works are "Ballets" (1962) to music by Toulou Menikoff, Strindberg's "Capitaine Corcoran" (1967) and "Who Cares?" (1970), set to Gershwin.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON — Blood, Sweat and Tears will be at the Embassy Theatre March 28-30; Black Dyke Mills Band at the Wembley Conference Centre March 29; Billy Joel at Wembley Arena March 30-31; Sad Cafe at Fairfield Halls March 30 and April 1 at the Odeon Hammersmith; James Last at the Royal Albert Hall March 31-April 2. The Pizzicato Express, Les Claude Williams on the 27th, Benny Waters the 28th, Johnny Barnes the 29th, Lesauze Fells the 30th, Benny Waters April 1 and Bill Street April 2.

VIMBOR — Nezzareth is at the Stadthalle March 27 at 7 p.m.

DUESSELDORF — The Shadows are at the Philharmonie March 28 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by Jethro Tull also at 8 p.m.

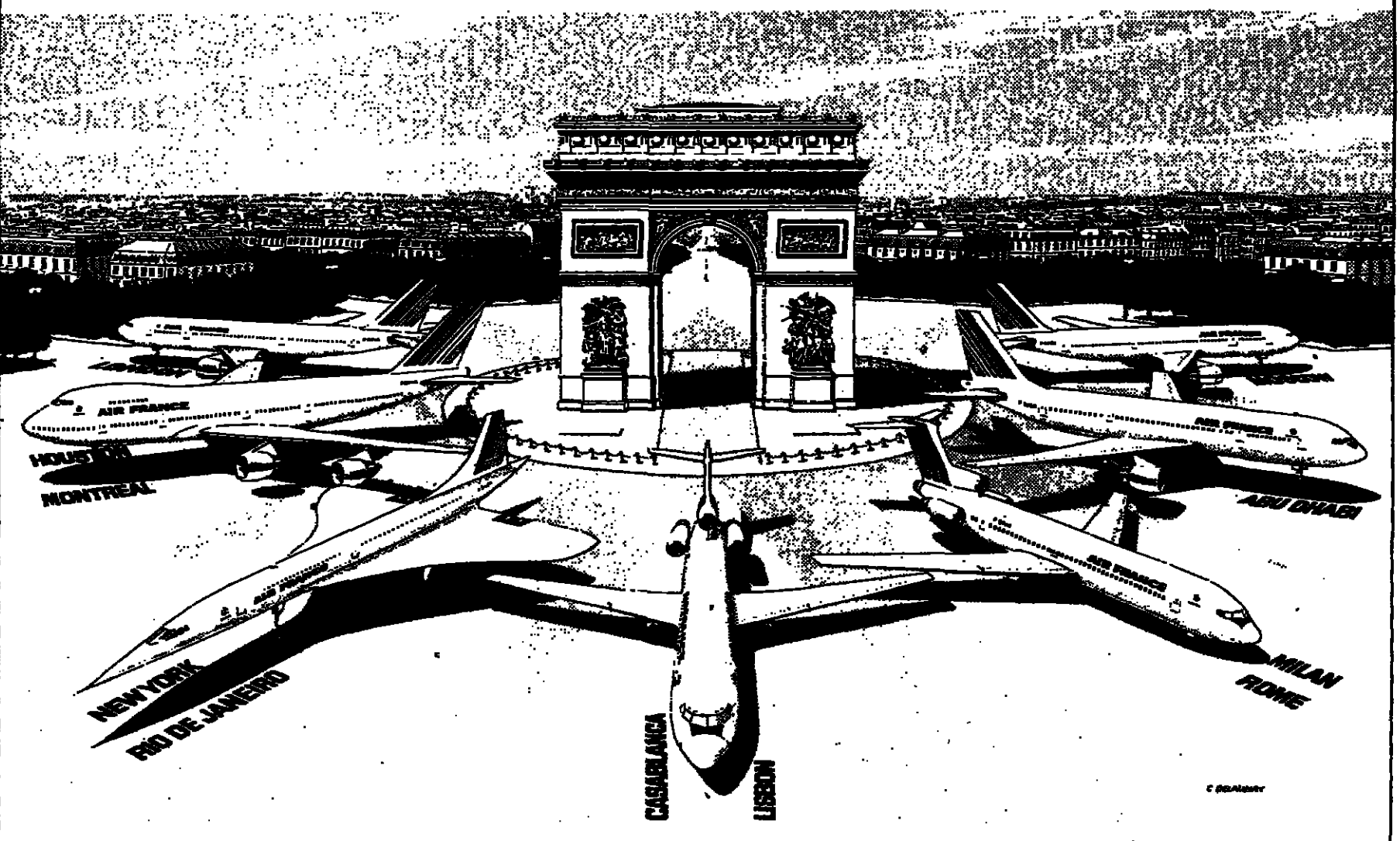
AMSTERDAM — Les Mathews will be at the Paradiso on March 29.

STOCKHOLM — Plancha-singer Lesauze Fells will be at the Balcon Hotel's Clippert Club during the month of April.

BRUSSELS — Dany's Grand is featured at the Espace Cordis March 27 at 8:30 p.m.; The Jazz group Prélude at the American Church-Club d'Orsay March 28 at 8 p.m.; Howard at the Odeon through March 31; Les Mathews at the Club de la Grande through the 29th, followed by Annet Cobb March 31.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
43 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
12 1/2	30 1/2 ACP	2.24	2.22	6.2	10.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

(Prices in French francs per metric ton)	Ch.	(Prices in sterling per metric ton)	Ch.	CLOSING PRICES—THE COMMODITY		CLOSING PRICES, MARCH 26, 1980		POULTRY	
March 26, 1980		March 26, 1980							
High	Low	Close							
(SIO-Aless)		Bid Asked							

March 26, 1988

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	Sterling	French	
1.M.	16 ¹⁰ - 17	8 1/10 - 10	13 1/16 - 15 1/16	18 - 18 1/4	13 1/4 - 13 3/4	1
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Brooks	45	48	GnRIEst	10 1/2	12	ManfCol	5 1/2	5 1/2	TLRMar	16 1/2	17
BrwTom	40 1/2	41 3/4	GnReIns	82	84	MoorePd	20 1/2	21 1/2	Tiprarv	33 1/2	34 1/2
Buckbee	6 1/2	7 1/4	GnVEFn	6 1/2	7 1/2	MaroRes	1	1 1/2	TrcoPd	33 1/2	36 1/2

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for March 24, 1980. These rates

[illegible]

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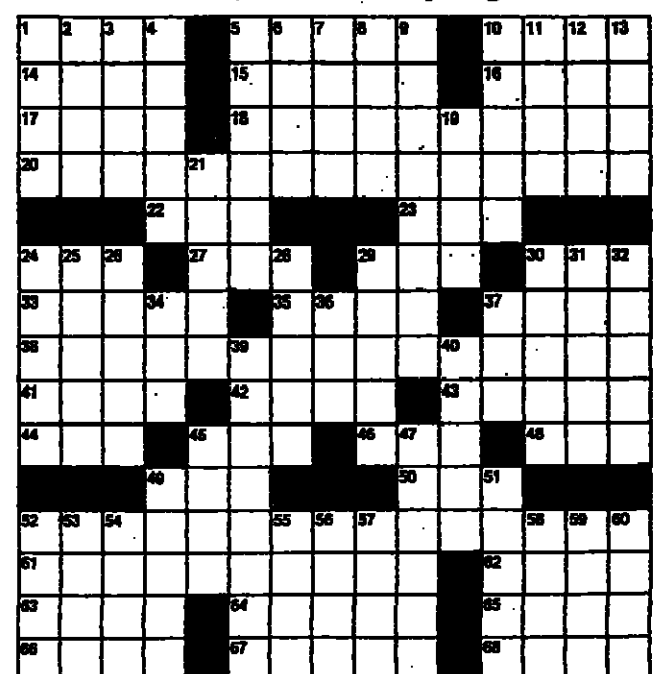
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- ACROSS**
- Seven—
 - Trojan War king
 - Aleutian island
 - Diplomat's forte
 - Theater passage
 - Units of conductance
 - Repeat
 - Fast craft
 - Aquarius
 - Wine: Comb. form
 - Nonclerical
 - Disney dwarf
 - Fido's warning
 - Spanish hero, 13
 - Feature of balze
 - Wash or wear away
 - Expression of grief
 - Stupid one
 - The irrecoverable past
 - Suffix with mignon
 - "Dread" My Heart
 - Lexicographer's interest
 - Anagram for aye
- DOWN**
- Printer's "Let it stand"
 - Apiece
 - Head or heart follower
 - She wrote
 - Leader of a flock
 - Fully grown
 - Czech river, to a German
 - Pianist
 - Templeton
 - Award recipient
 - Cleveland from Mass.
 - Southeast Asian
 - Carry by hand
 - Gymnast Korbut's homeland
 - Thin nail
 - "Brief madness," to Petrarch
 - U.S. admiral: 1837-1917
 - Declaim
 - Poe's one-word bird
 - Billiard play
 - Knotty
 - Saying
 - Fleshy fruits
 - Fourth-rate grade
 - Part of a trek
 - Ecole—
 - Beaux Arts
 - Command from a D.D.S.
 - "And the busy men"
 - Milton
 - Flans
 - He plays Floyd R. Turbo
 - Use clippers
 - Dresden dish
 - Ours' opposites
 - Where a queen was barged
 - Horseradish of E. Indies
 - Operatic tune
 - Litmus paper's use
 - Suffix for correspond
 - Glance amorously
 - Nursemaid
 - British vehicle

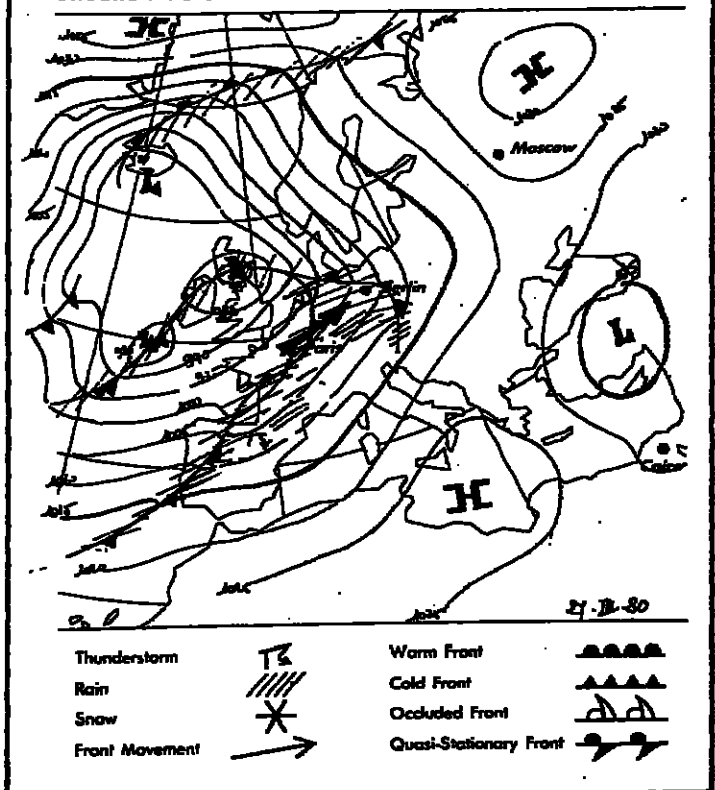
Solution to Previous Puzzle

TYPE COMET CLAP
ACRE ANONE MANS
LEONARDO DAVINCI
ONY DEAN REEDY
RILEY SLIT
CHARLES PINCHETT
FACE BRINY REE
EYE BOUN EYE
OTO INANE TRAM
PARADOXES SQUARTY
LIFE STYL LIT
SWEET ETIAS LOG
CHARLES DEGAUDIE
NITY DEWEE DEE
LIVES SWARD BEE

WEATHER

C	F	Overcast	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
16	61	Overcast	16	61	Overcast	
17	63	Foggy	17	61	Foggy	
18	63	Foggy	18	61	Foggy	
19	63	Overcast	19	61	Overcast	
20	63	Overcast	20	61	Overcast	
21	63	Overcast	21	61	Overcast	
22	63	Overcast	22	61	Overcast	
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38	63	Overcast	38	61	Overcast	
39	63	Overcast	39	61	Overcast	
40	63	Overcast	40	61	Overcast	
41	63	Overcast	41	61	Overcast	
42	63	Overcast	42	61	Overcast	
43	63	Overcast	43	61	Overcast	
44	63	Overcast	44	61	Overcast	

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Florida Everglades Mink Seems Extant Only in Its Dead Form

MIAMI, March 26 (UPI)—If the Everglades mink could only stay off Highway 41, it might become a mythical beast.

The Interior Department, concerned that the elusive animal might be an endangered species, granted University of Miami biologist Andrew Smith \$12,000 to conduct a yearlong study of the animal.

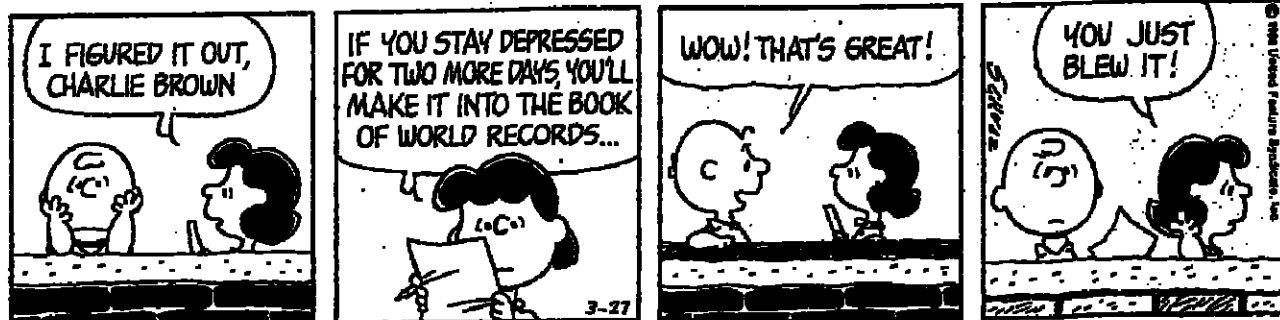
A year later, the only thing Mr. Smith knows about the Everglades mink is what he has learned from the 15 carcasses he has found on U.S. 41. He has yet to see a live one.

Mr. Smith planned to trap live mink and fit them with collars containing tiny radio transmitters to track their movements. He and graduate assistant Daniel Cary baited their traps with ducks, baby chicks, mice and a dead rabbit. They even tried canned sardines.

The traps caught raccoons, an alligator, an opossum, a catfish and a pygmy rattlesnake, but no mink.

Mr. Smith said he feared any further studies of the Everglades mink would not be "cost-effective."

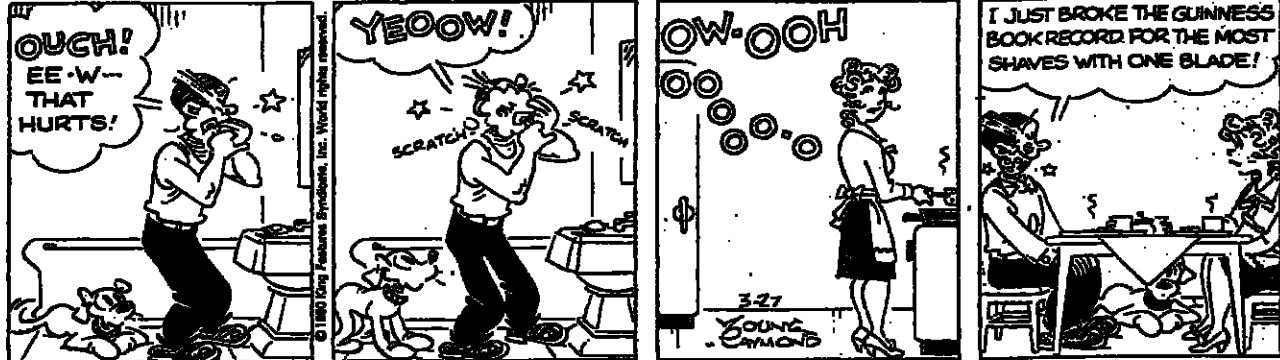
PEANUTS



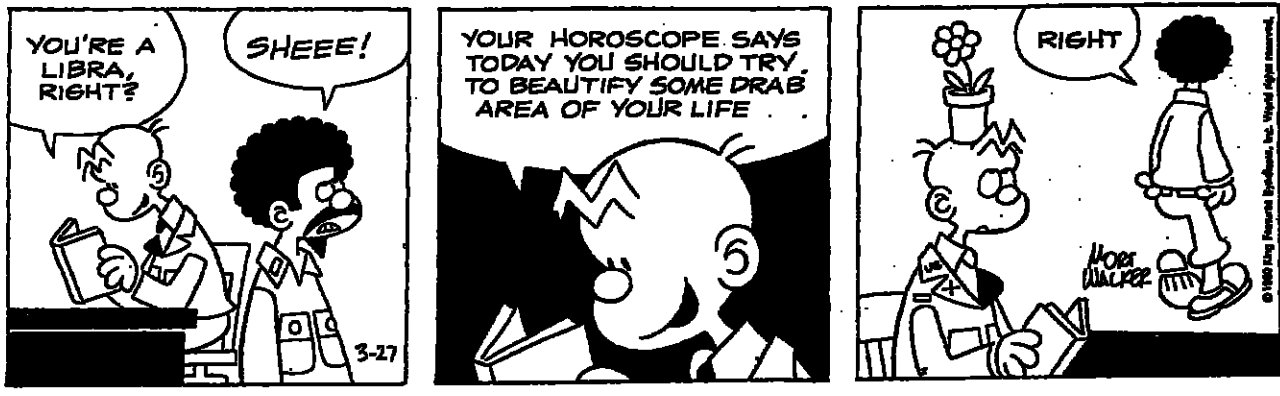
B. C.



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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



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JUMBLE



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BOOKS

THE FIRST FREEDOM

The Tumultuous History of Free Speech in America
By Nat Hentoff. Delacorte. 340 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE are emotional environments in which books are written, so I might as well explain my weather. I have just returned from the memorial service for Alard Lowenstein. Sen. Edward Kennedy spoke, and so did William F. Buckley Jr., and so did Andrew Young. Two-thirds of Peter, Paul and Mary sang the folk songs we used to sing in the 1960s. The whole afternoon was a wake for the 1960s. We will have managed, before long, to kill off everybody who was anybody in the 1960s, and then we will sing another sort of song.

What has this to do with Nat Hentoff's new book on the First Amendment? Everything, really, and not just because Hentoff makes it clear that the First Amendment fared better in the 1960s than it ever had before or than it has since. Richard Nixon was engaged to appoint justices of the Supreme Court. Much of what was said, much of what was written, and much of what was sung in the 1960s would not have been permissible in 1919 or 1948 or 1957. But none of it would have bothered the U.S. founding fathers, who knew exactly what they were doing when they wrote the Bill of Rights; nor would it have dismayed the Congress that enacted the 14th Amendment, which reminded the various states of the Union that the First Amendment means you and her and him, all those other people in America who talked too much, in symbols or otherwise.

Blowing his Bugle
Hentoff has a reputation as a Johnny One-Note. Mention the First Amendment and he stands up and blows his bugle. To be sure, he has committed several novels, and some books for children, and a number of articles on jazz, but he is associated in the pages of the Village Voice—and, more recently, in the pages of the new magazine Inquiry—with issues of free speech and a free press. For decades he has alerted us to the mice who are nibbling at those rights. He can be tiresome in his single-mindedness and his self-righteousness. But it occurred to me this afternoon to wonder what America would do without him. His obsession is a virtue.

"The First Freedom" is not a thrilling book. It is more of a primer, explaining in plain language the thinking that went into the drafting of the First Amendment and the thinking of the various courts that have been called upon to interpret the amendment and the thinking of lawyers and teachers and school boards and Justice departments as they jockey for position and advantage. It considers, with a dry eye, questions of libel, of national security, of obscenity, of "shield laws," of religion, of religious differences and of the so-called "Fairness Doctrine" of the Federal Communications Commission.

It is particularly useful in that it lets us know how through a series of Supreme Court decisions, students and teachers in the United States came to be regarded as people—individuals with the right to present their points of view in the pages of high school newspapers and to assign important works of contemporary literature in their classrooms without consulting the personal taste of school board members who often haven't bothered to read the books in the first place. Hentoff tells us that most students and teachers in America aren't even aware that they have these rights, which is one reason that such a nuts-and-bolts examination of the First Amendment is necessary.

Throughout "The First Free-

John Leonard is on the staff of New York Times.

Author Claims

3000 B.C. Irish

Ahead of Rome

DUBLIN, March 26 (UPI)—An American-born expert on ancient Irish history has claimed that the Irish were a fine people, ahead of the Romans in 3000 B.C. He says the Irish were a fine people, ahead of the Romans in 3000 B.C. He says the Irish were a fine people, ahead of the Romans in 3000 B.C.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

THE diagrammed deal, gave South a chance to display his skill in dummy play. He opened the bidding with one club, the strong artificial opening of the Precision system, and landed eventually in four spades. Four hearts would have been better, but this was hard to judge after West had crowded the auction with a jump to three clubs.

A low club was bid, and the ten was captured with the ace. In the view of the bidding, the normal play of attempting to ruff clubs in the dummy was doomed to failure. So South set about preparing for a diamond ruff. He led that suit, and East won and returned the trump jack.

South won with the ace and could now have succeeded by throwing dummy's remaining diamond on

NORTH (O)				SOUTH			
♠	Q82	♥	Q107642	♠	Q107642	♥	Q107642
♦	QJ	♣	QJ	♦	QJ	♣	QJ
WEST				EAST			
♠	AK43	♥	AKJ	♠	AK43	♥	AKJ
♦	AK	♣	AK	♦	AK	♣	AK
SOUTH				NORTH			
♠	AKQJ9	♥	AKQJ9	♠	AKQJ9	♥	AKQJ9
♦	AKQJ9	♣	AKQJ9	♦	AKQJ9	♣	AKQJ9

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♠. South: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠. West led the club five.

